PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

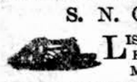
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MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,607.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL. S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-30 P. M.				
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA ...	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
*31st "	BRITANNIA	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9905
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

The rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	339	538	295	495
Port Said	468	749	374	561	332	528
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	578	926	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	969	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	483	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 29	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 3—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 4th Jan.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KOLA	1,200	Thur 31st Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Jan.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 2nd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

31st December, 1908.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,695	Feyror	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guronnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	R. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Ralcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE. are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

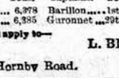
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	R. Bednarz	25th Jan. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	9th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6307	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MARSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6134	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class Rail Ticket to Ostahent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 795
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 999
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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J. GREIG,
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1332.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokio
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS	...	...	for Rs.	7
Do.	do.	SOFAS ...	... „ „	10
Do.	do.	EASY CHAIRS	... „ „	10
Do.	do.	TABLES	... „ „	10

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons speedily, this remedy will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PLACES of BUSINESS of the following Firms, Members of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION (Ltd.), will be CLOSED on NEW YEAR'S DAY the 1st Proximo.

H. F. COLEMAN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th December 1908.

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" ASQUITH & LORD, LD.
" BADHAM PILE & CO., LD.
" CAXTON PRINTING WORKS.
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" KEMP & CO., LD. Closing as far as we can.
" LAWRENCE & MAYO.
" LEACH & WEBORNY.
" LUND & BLOCKLEY.
" MARCKS & CO., LD. Closed and the day after as usual.
" McALPIN & HUGGETT.
" F. & C. OSLER, LD.
" PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
" PASQUALI CIGARETTE CO., LD.
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On retirement from La Martiniere College, Lucknow,
HAVE OPENED A HOME,
"FAIRSEAT," WADHURST, SUSSEX,
For children from India.
Terms £100 a year for Home care, education, and holidays.
References exchanged. Application can be made to
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"FAIRSEAT," WADHURST, SUSSEX;
Or, for the next few weeks, to
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THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo for (NEW YEAR'S DAY).

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st of January 1909, Mr. WALTER DENSO will ACT as Agent to this Company.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.,
Bombay Agency.

Bombay, 28th December, 1908.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIATES intending to JOIN the College during the next year should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January, and 18th January 1909.

Eight Scholarships are likely to be available during the year. Five of them will be awarded by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, by individual selection and in consultation with District Officers, and three, by the Principal. Passing of the Matriculation or School Final Examination is an essential qualification for admission as a Scholar.

Conditions of the Scholarships as well as conditions for admission as a private student will be found in the College Rules, a Copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas holidays.

M. H. SOWERBY, I.C.V.D.,
Ag: Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

PAREL, BOMBAY, 15th December, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office in Bombay upto 12 noon Standard Time, on MONDAY the 25th January, 1909, for the SUPPLY to this Railway Company of about 1,500 tons of SPLIT FIREWOOD during the year 1909.

The Firewood should be dry and of good quality cut and split to specification ready for use and suitable for lighting up engines and deliverable at Godhra, as required by the Railway Company from time to time up to 31st December, 1909.

The form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas Eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 250 in cash as earnest money along with their tenders, which will be forfeited in the event of failure to execute contract after the tender is passed.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for split wood."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel, 24th December, 1908.

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From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
will be the last Exhibition of this week's Programme.

NOTICE.
Every SATURDAY a FOURTH EXHIBITION will be from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

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NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

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Commencing from
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ENDING
SUNDAY, the 3rd JANUARY.
For full particulars see Handbills.

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TO-DAY,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Rs. 1 Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark. thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.
300.000 IN USE.
NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.
THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA
ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.
MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR............................ £2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for £s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907) " 90,402
Annual Income " 1,405,950
Assets " 9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

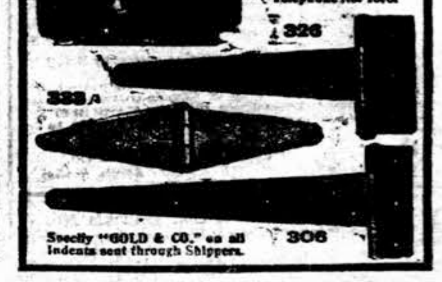
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	[illegible] 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
(From Lilley and Skinner.)
LATEST NOVELTIES
In a variety of Makes and Shapes.
Inspection cordially invited.
THE STAR MART (SANJANA & Co.)
(Next to West End Watch Company),
7, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ST. GEORGE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.
WANTED.

A HEAD MASTER for the Boys' School. Must be an F. A. at least, a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary, H. S. Rs. 125 per mensem, with a large house, rent free, suitable for Boarders.

An ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the Girls' School. Must be a EUROPEAN, or EURASIAN, a Graduate, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary H. S. Rs 100 per mensem.

Also a trained Kindergarten Mistress, EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary H. S. Rs. 75 per mensem.

Address:
REVD. S. H. JOHNSTON,
St. George's Church,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfits consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades complete in leather covered case with snap clasp Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar Five minutes from both Railway Stations consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER).

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

Icilma.
Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.



The secret of a perfect skin is NATURAL Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly ...	...	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

HIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons ptain F W Fry, arrived in harbour on Tuesday n Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo l Mrs R E Elton and child and 4 deck sengers.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Goalpora, 1,358 tons, tain G R Elton arrived in harbour on Tuesday n Bushire via Karachi and coast ports with a eral cargo, 1 horse, and passengers

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain S H ckwell arrived in harbour yesterday from goon via Karachi with a cargo of petroleum.

THE steamer Thornback, 2,343 tons, Captain W ttew, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,173 tons, Captain J J sthwaste will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain L Archcon, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same om cargo.

HE steamer Hatumet, 2,584 tons, Captain J rs with sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer City of Sparta 3,339 tons, Captian N Neil will sail to-day for Mormugao with the e bottom cargo.

HE steamer Irismere 2,426 tons Captain J. burg arrived in harbour on Tuesday from cutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Alavi 2,324 tons, Captain H. F. Hill, sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung, 2,861 s, Captain J. M. Thomson will sail to-day for cutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S N. Co's steamer Kola 510 tons, tain W Moxon will sail to-day for Persian f &c. with a general cargo and 5 cabin and ut 200 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 950 tons, ptain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday m Karachi via coast ports with a general rgo and the following passengers:—Mr lmes, Col. Caulfield, Mr. Hinks, Licut Marshall, . Harris, Rev. Munding, Mr. Crowder, Rev. other and 2 Sisters, Mrs. Chabuan, Mr. Shaw, Mr. mmersby, Miss Stanton, 14 second class and 586 k.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Haidari 1,563 ns Captain F. DeLorne arrived in harbour yesday from Jedah &c. with a general cargo and Mr d Mrs. Cramer and 38 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson ....R I Marine
I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock............R I Marine
linarus...300 Hickman ....R I Marine
assy ....4412 Notley ....Transport
I M Northbrook Comdr C B Hinley ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 30.

lavi.........2324 Hill ....B & P S N Co
rcadia ....3574 Hayward ....P & O Co
rabia.........4167 Leigh...London......2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadur ....2346 Gubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen ..W & A Graham & Co
Beme...............1899 Stockwell ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Congella ....2022 House ....R A Willis
Cintra ....1917 ...Kaselvurn............M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claveresk...2440 Urquhart ....T Morrison & Co
Glenlie..........2650 Soane ....R A Willis
Hatumet.........2584 Peters ....W & A G & Co
Hydra ....830 Soqueb d ....F F Campbell & Co
Hardari............1563 Lorne ....B & P S N Co
Inc erva ....2572 Nicholas ....T Morrison & Co
Istrar................2979 Jacob ....T Morrison & Co
In hmeres...... 2426 Seeberge ......
Kilchalton.......2418 Higgins...............W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser ....K N & Co
Lalpoora..............2124 Fry ....M M & Co
Nairung... ..2862 Thompson ....T Morrison & Co
Nuddea...1944 Antin ....M M & Co
Persia.........4198 Haughton......London ....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Shab Najam ....2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Sprinburn ....3173 Crosthwaite......W & A G & Co
Surada......3400 Archdeacon ....M M & Co
Thornbeck......2345 Shelton ......Shaw Wallace & Co
Vennachor ..2847 Harrison ....T Morrison & Co
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt Dest. Date. Agents.

A Clan Maclean...2952 Young Malabar Coasts 7-1-09 F Muir & Co
B Devanha...4783 Hayword Shanghai 6-1-09 P & O Co
C & R Rabenfels.......2932 Probst. ....Hamburg...2-1-09 W & A G & Co
D & E Umvolosi...1906 Keen ...Middlesborough...2-1-09 W & A G & Co
F Chanda ..3951 Tice...Antwerp......11-1-09 M M & Co
G Naderi...1169 Gray ...P Gulf 31-12-08 B & P S N Co
H Kaiser ..1714 Pohlends Hull & Z'bar ......4-1-09 A S
N Falls of Moness...Sheelston ...Mostyn Deep...1-1-09 R A Willis
O Satrunji.547 Hoosein, M'galore 1-1-09 Bo S N Co Ld
P MayoriMaru 2736 Richards ..Kobe 6-1-09 N Y Kaish
Q Eastville ......2306 Wright ...Genoa 4-1-09 J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ula......3426...Hodgson..........N F ......M M & Co
3 Fife ..2494 Harrison .Hamburg 2 1-09 T M & Co
4 Shah Nasir 2555 Revill & Jeewanjee ......Jeddah 2-1-09E Tajbhoy
5 Elgin ...2443 Potts ...Genoa 4-1-09 Ralli Brothers
6 Clydesdale ..2296 Manship.... ..N F ......J M & Co
7 Koerber 3163 Foresti Trieste 1-1-09 A L S N Co
8 Baron Eldon...2385 Parker N F H G M Ajam& Co
9 Iran 4066 Peabody Dunkirk 9-1-09 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 City of Sparta 3339 McNeil 31-12-08 Calcutta K Nixon & Co
14 Kola...510 Moxon ...Busreh......31-12...M M & Co
15 Nowshera1961 Ramage...Calcutta 2-1-09 M M & Co
16 Shah Ameer...1921 Harrison ......Mauritius 31-12 E Tajbhoy and Jeewanji

H W V D.

Lhasa......950 McDiared ...Karachi 1-1-09 M M & Co

M W D D.

Goalpara......1359 Elton......P Gulf 4-1-09 M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati ..513 Fakeera...Repairing .....Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri...553 Mahomed B'nagar 30 12 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani...552 Shamsudin,B'nager 2-1-09 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Irismere s	Seeberg	Calcutta, Dec 16
	Goalpara s	Elton	Bushire Dec 15
	Lalpoora s	Fry	Calcutta, Nov 28
30	Beme s	Stockwell	Rangoon, Dec 12
	R I M S Minto ...	Willock	Pt Blair, Dec 22
	R I M S Dufferin..	Wilson	Pt Blair, Dec 24
	Haidari s............	Lorne	Jedah, Dec 15
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, Dec 28

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Spatta, McNeil, for Mormugao.
" Hatumet, Peters, for Calcutta.
" Surada, Archdeacon, for Karachi.
" Springburn, Crosthwaite, for Calcutta.
" Thornbeck, Shotten, for Calcutta.
" Kola, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nairung, Thomson, for Calcutta, &c,
" Alavi, Hill, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Haidari, for Jeddah,
" Ville-de-la-Ciatat, for Sydney, &c,
" Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, arrived at Suez from Colom bo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 27th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Balduino, from Genoa, left Aden on the 29th December evening and expected to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 4th January 1909.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 30.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—18 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 4 cwts ivory, K N Meanee and Co : 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 3,041 cwts myrabollams W Becher ; 10 cases piece goods, Ardeshir and Co ; 6 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co 2 ; bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Mowraz.

FOR HULL.

Chanda s—1,178 cwts cottonseed Shaw Wallace and Co ; 50 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji and Co ; 200 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—16 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 150 bales cotton Priende Sahone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Rabenfels s—3 cases cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co ; 1 bale twist, Berline Aniline Co Ld ; 2,000 cwts mowraseed. J Fachiri.

Fife s—105 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 100 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fife s—55 bales cotton, V Wolf and Sons ; 3,000 cwts teelseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Rabenfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Umvalosi s—39,138 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Elgin s—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Elgin s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Koerber s—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—175 cwts sharkfins, 15 cwts fishmaws ; 1 1-2 cwts ivory, K N Meanee and Co ; 103 cwts sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 46 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 264 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 37 cwts selarus, 25 cwts bhysabole, H Allibhoy and Co ; 81 chests opium, P O and Co.

Mayori Maru s—1,500 cwts onions R E Dadachanji; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—600 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 124 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co ; 300 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 43 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 7 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—10 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons ; 1,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

Mayori Maru s—200 bales cotton M M Essabboy ; 550 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, Bhimji Shamji and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori s—100 bales cotton, Bhimji Shamji and Co ; 600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co.

Devanha s—950 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 31st December.

640 —Extract from Government Resolution No 7432 dated General Department, Bombay Castle 16th December 1908, is published for information :—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Charles Noel Moberly to be Captain vice Captain P. W. Cresswell resigned, dated 1st October 1908.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 30th December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	30	12	30 p.m.	0	43
Suez	30	2	5 p.m.	0	43

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (25-12-08.)

THE Lord Chamberlain is authorised to announce that, in order to prevent the confusion which has often arisen between her Royal Highness Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll and her Highness Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, owing to both bearing the same Christian name, the Princess Louise Augusta will for the future be known as her Highness Princess Marie-Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CECIL-DAVIS—December 12, at Amraoti Cmap, the wife of Mr. A. Cecil-Davis, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Berar, of a son.

LANG—December 7, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife H. de F. Lang, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARCOOLYN—HOLLAND—December 21, at St. Martin's Church Jhansi, by the Rev. W. L. Clarke, Chaplain of Nowgong, Staff Sergt. Henry Bennett Marcoolyn, S. and T. Corps, eldest son of the late Capt. H. J. Marceolyn, Q. M. G.'s Division, to Ruth Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. S. S. Holland of Sunnyside, Jhansi.

DEATHS.

HOBSON—December 21, at Cawnpore, Sweet Marie, the second daughter of Mr. Fred. Hobsen, Cooper Allen's aged 3 years.

OGILVIE—December 21, at Peshawar, Noel Duncan, son of Captain D. Ogilvie, Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Ogilvie aged one year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water 5-22m., 6-36a.; Low water, 0-19a.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor from Janjira, 10 a.m

New Year's Eve : Bank Holiday.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

Billiards at Pyrke's : Weiss vs. Powalla.

Government Telegraph Recreation Club, Christmas Tree Entertainment, 6-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 30th, First Quarter 11h. 9-9m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, January 1.—Banks closed, New Year's Day. New Year's parade of Troops in Garrison. P. and O. steamer "Marmora", with English mails of the 18th December, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 7h-12m.; Sun sets, 6h 13m.

Saturday, January 2.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.

Sunday, January 3.—Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.

Monday, January 4.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.

Tuesday, January 5.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

Wednesday, January 6.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Farewell Entertainment to the Hon. Dr. F. G. Selby, University Hall, 5-40 p.m. Reception to Professor Lees-Smith, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday at 3 a.m. in a quantity of wood lying at Carnac Bridge Road between two Port Trust chowkies, which resulted in the destruction of both the chowkies and the wood and caused damage to the extent of Rs. 450.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—J. G. Viegas (19) a Portuguese residing in the Trinity, died at the G. T. Hospital yesterday of the injuries he had sustennd by falling from the second storey of his house. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF A MILL MANAGER.—The death is announced of Mr. Munchershah Cursetji Bhatgara, Manager of the Western India Mill, of which Messrs. Thackersey Mulji and Co. are the agents, at his residence in Parel, on Monday last.

THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.—The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, better known as Prince Ranjitsinghji, is, on his expected arrival in Bombay by the incoming mail steamer, to be presented with an address by the Hindu Gymkhana. He will also be presented with an address of welcome from his subiects residing in Bombay, in the hall of the Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market.

CONGRESS MEN HONOURED.—We see it stated that Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, had invited the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale to lunch at Government House at Guindy on Sunday last. The President of the Congress, Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose, was invited by His Excellency to afternoon tea in the same place.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March............Nibelungen ....Wagner
Overture.........The Merry Monarch ...Herold
Selection ......See-See ....Jones
Valse ....San Sebastian ....Dodswell
Selection ......Scotland's Pride ....Godfrey
Music from the Egyptian Ballet.Cleopatra.......... Luigini

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow Friday the 1st proximo commencing at 5-30 p m (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine :—

March......................On the Road.........J. Hume
Overture ....Masaniello............Auber
Characteristic Piece..Dianahs Jubilee ...Karl Raps
Selection ....Reminiscences of Scotland ....Godfrey
Valse ....The Old Belfrey ...Phelps
Selection .... The Pirates of Penzance.........Sullivan
American Sketch ......By the Swance River......Myddleton

ROBBING A WOMAN.—Yesterday, at Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Niroo Luxmon, a Jobber, was charged with stealing some gold ornaments valued at Rs. 23, from the person of Sagoni, a woman. The evidence showed that the accused used to visit the complainant's place. One day he slapped her on the face and took away the ornament. The Magistrate after hearing the defence fined the accused Rs. 30 and ordered the ornaments to be returned to the complainant.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Luxmon Sakaram, a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of 600 fire bricks valued at Rs. 63, the property of Manuel J. Fonseca, his employer. The complaint was that the accused was in sole charge of the firm's premises where a large quantity fire bricks were stored. Accused sold 600 bricks and misappropriated the money. Information was given to the police and the accused was arrested. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY CLARKE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE General Committee of the above Fund, has appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen :—Chairman : the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, His Highness the Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G.C.I.E., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Chief Justice Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russel, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.C. O. Beaman, Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, Kt., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, Kt., C.I.E, Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Strangman. Mr. Abdul Hussen Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr C. H. Armstrong, Mr. J. Begbie, Mr. Bhagwandas Nurrotumdas, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta, Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar, Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Mr. Fardunji S. Talyarkhan, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Mr. Gordhandas Khattao, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail Subhani, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Behramji Marzban, Rao Bahadur Kesheoji N. Sailor, Mr Lakhamsi Napu, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr. Nurottam Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Rustam Nusserwanji Vachagandi, Mr. Rustomji B. Jejeebhoy, Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, Mr.W.D. Sheppard, Mr. D. J. Tata, Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, and Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee.

A Fund, to be called the "Lady Clarke Memorial Fund," is to be established to be applied to some useful public object, subject to His Excellency's approval, and preferably in connection with medical aid to women and children of the poorer classes. The ultimate form which the Memorial will take will be decided later on. Subscriptions are now invited in support of this object and may be forwarded to any of the Secretaries, or to Mr. James Begbie, of the Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer.

THE ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

THE management are giving away the sum of Rs. 1,000 in prizes, which will be competed for on the 4th proximo after the second sessions, at 9-30 p. m. All who have been present since the 23rd instant, or who may attend the shows up to the 3rd proximo inclusive, will be permitted to participate in the drawing. There will be 15 prizes ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 10 each for First Class ticket-holders, twenty prizes, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 each for Second Class Ticket-holders and 27 prizes, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 5 each for Third Class ticket-holders, so that the chances of winning a good prize have been fairly well equalised, and in addition to the enjoyment of a good show, brimful of laughter and merriment for a small sum, the management offer an unequalled attraction at this festive season, in the way of money prizes, which should ensure crowded houses. The programme for this week has been specially selected and is one of the best ever presented. Those who have not given themselves the pleasure of seeing it should not miss the opportunity of doing so this evening or to-morrow evening as probably the pictures will not be shown again.

The "Phone" renders the old favourite "Under a panama" very clearly and the dance of the darkies as an accompaniment is most effective. The dramatic scenes in the film entitled "The Romany's daughter" are pretty and most touching. The remaining films —"A disastrous oversight," and "The Elixir of Dreams" are also full of interesting and amusing scenes. The shows this week have very much to recommend them and all who visit the Alex's Chronophone Pavilion on the Maidan will be more than amply repaid.

A DISOBEDIENT BOATSWAIN.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Potts, captain of the s.s. "Elgin," charged August Johnson, boatswain on board the steamer, with assault and wilful disobedience of lawful orders. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. appeared to prosecute.

It appeared from evidence that on the 25th instant the accused assaulted Mr. John H. Procter, Chief Officer, and disobeyed the orders given by him. On the day in question the accused, who was slightly intoxicated, threw at the cook of the ship the tea he had brought him, and used very filthy language. The Chief Officer came up and asked the accused to go aft, but the accused refused to do so, and behaved in an insolent manner. The accused told him that he was going to make them all suffer. The Chief Officer eventually got the accused away and then went to his cabin. A little after the accused again created a disturbance. The Chief Officer led the accused away, but the latter shook himself free and made a rush at the former with both his hands and pushed him over the rails. The Chief Officer was very nearly falling into the water. He managed to get clear of the accused who, however, again rushed at him. The Chief Officer then knocked him down. The accused was removed to hospital.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four weeks rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to one week's simple imprisonment on the second.

ARRIVAL OF THE R.I.M.S. "MINTO."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Minto," Lieut.-Commander A. R. G. Hillock, R.I.M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair, which port she left on the 22nd December.

THE POPE AND THE GOAN UNION.

The following letters have been received by the President of the Executive Committee of the Goan Union, Bombay :—Letter from H. L. the Bishop of Mylapore, Governor of the Archdiocese of Goa :—Sir,—We have the pleasure to forward to you enclosed herewith two letters of thanks from His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of State to His Holiness, which His Eminence sent me with the request to forward them on to the respective addressees. One of these letters is addressed to yourself, as President of the Executive Committee of the Goan Union, and the other to Mrs. Amelia Viegas and the other lady members of the Committee. We request you the favour of handing over this letter to Mrs. Amelia Viegas.

"We congratulate you and the Goan Union, of whose Executive Committee you are the worthy President, and equally the ladies who form the respective committee of the Goan Union, for the singular distinction with which the Supreme Pontiff has honoured you all, and we feel sure that that distinction and not less the fatherly blessing of the Vicar of Jesus Chirst will encourage you more and more to work for the common good of the sons of this land of Goa, who are the sons of St. Francis Xavier, and as well to increase in their fervour of the Catholic faith and in their filial attachment to the Roman Pontiff. God preserve you.—THEOTONIO, Bishop of Mylapore, Governor of the archdiocese of Goa."

REPLY TO THE GENTLEMEN'S ADDRESS.

The sentiments of filial devotion and faithful attachment to the august person of the Pontiff, contained in the Address humbly sent to His Holiness" on the occasion of his Sacerdotal Jubilee, in the name of the Catholics represented by the Goan Union, could not but give great satisfaction to the paternal heart of His Holiness.

"The precious and artistic gift offered to the Holy Father together with the Address, demonstrates that the faithful of those regions continue to be worthy sons of St. Francis Xavier by the ardour of their faith and profound obedience to the Chair of St. Peter. The Holy Father, therefore, is heartily pleased and grateful.

"While praying in these days of the feast of the Apostle of the Indies, that he may protect all that people converted by him to the Divine Redeemer, the Holy Father, from the bottom of his heart blesses the venerable Prelate, yourself and the members of the Goan Union, and all the faithful of those countries. With sincere esteem, I beg to remain, your obedient servant.—R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

REPLY TO THE LADIES' ADDRESS.

"Dear Madam,—I am glad to convey to you the Holy Father's joy at the pious wishes and sentiments of filial love that you and the other lady promoters have expressed in your Address of the 18th September of the current year on the auspicious occasion of the Sacerdotal Jubilee of His Holiness.

His Holiness rejoices at, and feels grateful for, the project of establishing as permanent memorial of the said Jubilee in your city, a home which will serve as an asylum and school for the women and children that emigrate to Bombay from Goa in ever increasing number in search of work, so that they may be safeguarded against the great perils to which they are thus exposed. His Holiness, therefore, prays for the realisation of this project for the good of so many poor souls, and for that purpose from the bottom of his heart, blesses you and the othe ladies of the Goan Union and all those who should contribute for the establishment of that home.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my high esteem and beg to remain yours devotedly.—R. CARD MERRY DEL VAL."

To Signora Amelia Viegas, and other ladies of the Goan Union, Bombay.

ARMY PENSIONERS' CHRISTMAS FETE & BENEFIT FUND.

MAJOR H. J. EVERETT, Deputy Assistant Adjt.-General, Bombay Brigade, writes to us on behalf of the Pensioners' Fete (Chritmas) Fund :—

It is proposed to dispose of the money subscribed in the following manner, in order that the pensioners and their families may benefit to the utmost.

(a) To give a small sum in cash to each of the widows of pensioners in the Tardeo Home, to purchase for themselves whatever they may like best.

(b) To give to each pensioner a small sum in proportion to the number and circumstances of his family for the purchase of toys or to assist in their Christmas festivities.

(c) To give a dinner to the pensioners themselves only.

The balance of the money subscribed to be credited to a Fund to be called "The Pensionors' Benefit Fund" and to be expended at the discfetion of the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade for the following charitable purposes :—

(a) To assist the families of pensioners in cases of sickness and poverty.

(b) In the case of the death of a pensioner, to assist the widow and orphans.

(c) For any purpose which the General Officer Commanding may consider worthy and of true benefit to a pensioner or his family.

By expending the money of the Fund in this way, it is hoped that the happiness and welfare of the pensioners and their families may be increased, and for this end the General Officer Commanding asks you to kindly subscribe.

It has been brought to the notice of the G.O.C. that in the course of the year numbers of reservists and deserving old soldiers, who have been thrown out of employment through no fault of their own, apply at the Brigade Office for pecuniary assistance to enable them to obtain further employment. It appears to General Greenfield that the resources of this Fund might with advantage be utilised in giving such assistance in really deserving cases.

Subscriptions are invited.

A PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE.

The Burma Oil Company's s. . "Beme," from Rangoon to Bombay with petroleum, picked up at sea yesterday morning at 11 o'clock a Batila boat, laden with cocoanuts and carrying a crew of seven men and two boys, on its way from Palani, near Calicut, to Broach. It appears that the Batila had become water-logged as a result ofwaves washing over her, and had been drifting about for four days, when the "Beme" sighted her about 120 miles from Bombay and signalled to come to the rescue. Mr. Reid, the Chief Officer, went off in one of the ship's boats and rescued the party, who were barely on board when the Batila sank, so that the rescue was a providential one at the very last moment. The Batila was only six inches above water-level when the occupants were saved from a watery grave.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 30.

Another slight depression is rapidly moving from Persia towards Northern India. At present it is not very intense, but is giving thick clouds with slight rain in Baluchistan, and it may be expected to affect the weather in the extreme North of India to-morrow.

The weather still remains colder than usual in the ceneral parts of the country, but the area affected is becoming smaller, and nearly normal temperature has again been established.

The disturbed weather in the South of the Bay has now developed into a well marked cyclonic storm, situated somewhat North-East of Ceylon and moving towards the South Madras Coast.

Forecast—Slight precipitation is possible in the extreme North and rain is probable in the South of Madras.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th December 1908, giving date for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now generally in excess. Maximum temperature continues in defect in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab but is normal elsewhere ; the minimum is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is now normal but night temperature remains generally lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is normal nearly everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier then usual. Day temperature remains in defect in Cutch but has elsewhere become normal; night temperature continues generally lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen but is still in defect at most stations ; the minimum continues generally low.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and while day temperature is normal, night temperature has fallen and is lower than usual over the whole area.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud persists at Hyderabad but elsewhere skies have cleared. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual in Hyderabad while the minimum is in defect at nearly all the stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the south-west of the Bay are more pronounced today. Skies are heavily overcast on the South Madras Coast and sea is very rough at Negapatam.

A few showers are probable in the South Madras Coast and the Carnatic ; elsewhere weather is likely to continue fine.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire............	...	...	...	...
Jask (29th)	75·3	60·8	...	0·46
Muskat (29th)	81·3	67·1	...	0.18
Multan............	66·3	43·5	...	00·0
Rawalpindi	58·9	33·9	...	1·16
Lahore	67·4	40·2	...	0·30
Sirsa............	70·8	37·6	...	0·00
Ambala	71 0	38·5	...	0·22
Delhi	72·2	46·7	—	0·00
Agra............	70·5	43·0	...	0·02
Mainpuri............	72·8	45·6	...	0·00
Jhansi	75·0	47·0	...	0·05
Cawnpore	74·9	39·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	74·6	42·0	...	0·04
Jacobabad	72·6	41·3	...	0.02
Karachi	76·5	58·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	71·3	41·2	...	0·03
Jaipur	74 2	44·1	...	0·16
Kotah	76·0	46·6	...	0
Bhuj............	71 1	49·5	...	...
Dwarka	78 2	55·2	...	0
Veraval	84·7	61·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	79·9	42·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para............	83·5	45·0	...	0
Surat	86·1	55·1	...	0
Ahmedabad............	83·6	54·2	...	0
Deesa	82·8	46·4	...	0
Neemuch............	75·0	41·8	...	0·00
Indore	75·6	40·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	72·0	39·8	...	0·50
Saugor	73·6	48·5	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	73·6	42·4	...	1·36
Khandwa............	80·2	42 1	...	0·07
Akola	79·7	43·1	...	0
Amraoti	?	53·8	...	0·90
Nagpur............	76·1	46·1	...	0
Chanda	76 5	42·0	...	0·00
Ehpur	72·7	46·3	...	0·04
Bombay	83·1	66·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri............	89·3	60·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	84·0	64·7	...	0.00
Karwar	88·3	60·0	...	0·00
Malegaon............	82·4	45·1	...	0·10
Ahamednagar............	79·9	49·5	...	0·00
Poona	81·0	49·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	82·3	52·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	82·2	48·7	...	0·00
Belgaum	83 3	53·1	...	0·34
Aurangabad............	80·2	51·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	76 9	50·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	78·3	54·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	86 7	63·9	...	0·03
Calicut............	85·8	67·6	...	0·77
Cochin	87 7	73·3	...	3·02
Colombo	82·5	73 0	00·1	4·55
Masulipatam	80·1	65·8	...	0·03
Bellary	84·0	57·8	...	...
Cuddapah	80·7	65·1	...	0·02
Madras............	80·5	70·5	00·2	12·45
Bangalore	77·3	57·8	...	0·24
Coimbatore	86·9	63 8	...	0·80
Trichinopoly	80·6	69·8	...	0·31
Negapatam	82·8	71·0	...	4·75

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th December was 29·977 in. 9ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial baromter, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 90° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

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Be sure you get "Ayer's."

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BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



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Fresh stock of White, Grey and Black Marble arrived. Lowest prices. Trial solicited.

5,000 sqr. ft. of White, Grey and Black Marble flooring of different sizes.

10,000 sqr. ft. of White Marble Slabs from 3/4 in. to 12 in. thick of various measurements.

1,000 cub. ft. of White Carrara Marble Blocks.

Large stock of white glazed and ornamental furniture tiles of various beautiful designs always available.

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UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
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Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Indian National Congress has met in Madras under considerable difficulties. The opposition which manifested itself here and elsewhere when the preliminary arrangements were being made for its session in Madras has, however, died down to some extent, and there seems to be every prospect of an undisturbed session. In spite of the clamour for unity where there is no agreement of views, those who wrecked the Congress at Surat last year have not been placed in a position to repeat their performance, and the Congress, freed from alien and disturbing elements, has now an opportunity of proving its claim to be the expression of sober patriotism and enlightened Indian opinion. It will be time to judge of how far that claim has been made good when the Resolutions have been passed and the session is over. For the present, it may be said that there is very little, if anything, in the addresses delivered by Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawamy Rao, C.I.E., Chairman of the Reception Committee, and by the President, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, to which moderate Indian opinion would take exception and not much to which reasonable persons of any party would object. The spirit of both addresses augurs well for the success of the Madras session of the Congress and for the future of organised constitutional agitation in the country. Both speakers have made ample acknowledgments of the generosity of the reforms about to be introduced into the administration of India. These proposals, said Mr. Krishnasawmy Rao, "are conceived in a liberal spirit and may be taken as a substantial instalment of reform," and, he added, "even more than the actual proposals, the spirit that dominates them is welcome." "English statesmanship," said Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, "which has never yet failed in any part of the world, has risen to its fullest height in this critical time."

But neither speaker was content with mere eulogy of the scheme published in Lord Morley's Despatch. Both realized that gratitude for the proposed concessions must take a practical form. "If ever there was a time when we ought to rally to the support of Government, of law and order," said Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. "it is this" It is not gratitude for concessions which alone impels to the support of Government; the enlightened self-interest and regard for the future of movement directed by the Congress are equally cogent motives. As Dr. Rash Behari Ghose says, on "Genuine co-operation with the British Government" depend future progress and the development of a fuller political life. His warning against abuse of the political power bestowed on Indians by the new scheme was earnest and opportune, but we wish he had specified the abuse to which such power is most liable. When, in a recent article, we expressed the hope that no attempt would be made to pervert the extended powers conferred by the scheme into means of securing further concessions, a Bengali journal, misled by a telegraphed summary of the article, protested irrelevantly against the suggestion, nowhere to be found in that article, that Indians had not established a claim to such concessions as the scheme gave. Our point was that those Indians who, unreasonably as we think, are not satisfied with the present instalment of reform ought in the interests of the country to hope for further concessions only as the result of good use made of opportunities and powers now given, and ought not to pervert what is given for the benefit of the country into means of exacting further concessions. There is, as Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has said, no finality in politics. It is impossible to say now that Indians will not a generation or two hence enjoy a still larger share in the administration. But progress must come as the indirect result of a judicious exercise of the privileges now to be possessed by Indians for the purposes for which they have been given and not as the result of attempts to use them directly for the seizure of other coveted privileges, otherwise there will be a reaction. We repeat that we wish Dr. Rash Behari Ghose had taken the opportunity of making clear to his audience the danger of a course which the more impatient and discontented are only too likely to follow, unless checked by those of their leaders who realise that if to-day's opportunities are well used, the morrow need not be a subject for anxiety.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose criticised those who were inclined to disdain the reforms about to be introduced because they did not amount to an organic change. For his part, he accepts the reforms whole-heartedly though it is evident that he is dissatisfied with some of the details of the scheme. Apparently the system of election proposed by Lord Morley is one of these unacceptable items, though Dr. Ghose's reference to it was non-committal. Another point to which he directed criticism was the appointment of Indians to the Executive Council. He invited the Congress to consider whether the appointment of one Indian Member to each Executive Council should not be guaranteed by Statute instead of being made as a matter of usage, subject to the discretion of the Secretary of State for the time being. It remains to be seen whether the Congress will succumb to the temptation to press for the guarantee to which the President referred. To do so will be natural enough; but it will be a mistake. We cordially approve of the demolition of the barrier which excluded Indians for the Executive Councils, but it would be anomalous and mischievous to appoint one member simply on racial grounds when all the others are appointed on the ground of special competence in some department of the Administration.

Among the most important and earnest passages of the Address of Welcome delivered by Mr. Krishnasawmy Rao and the Presidential Address of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, were those dealing with the unrest and with the measures taken to suppress anarchial conspiracies. It need hardly be said that both speakers severely condimned the criminal enterprises which are supposed in some quarters to be self-sacrificing and patriotic efforts to liberate the people. Mr. Krishnasawmy Rao's dignified reply to those who taunt the Moderates with being followers of a mendicant policy will doubtless go some way towards silencing that particularly foolish form of criticism. He showed that it was the duty of those who undertook to represent the people to appeal to the Government, and denied that there was any humiliation in such appeals. That these appeals had received constant and sympathetic attention he had no difficulty in showing, though, indeed, with the reform scheme but lately issued, the point hardly needed to be laboured. All that the other school of politicians has succeeded in effecting is that the practical application of its doctrines has resulted in the introduction of repressive legislation. Mr. Krishnaswami Rao frankly admitted the need for such legislation and urged the Congress to give the Government whole-hearted support in preserving law and order. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, as might have been expected by any reader of his speeches in the Vicerégal Council, does not go as far. He appears to approve of the legislation introduced to cope with an intolerable terrorist conspiracy so far as it is not applied, though that is of course, a considerable distance. Further on, in his Address, while admitting the necessity of punishing and punishing severely, those responsible for outrages and [illegible] on the ground that argument can be met only by argument. It is difficult to find an argument to meet Dr. Ghose's, which is put forward in all seriousness. He assumes that all the sedition mongers in the country are open to conviction. In one sense they doubtless are, and it certainly ought to be the buisness of Governmant to convict them. Apart from this and an unfortunate attempt to raise hopes that the partition of Bengal will be annulled, Dr. Ghose's Address is one that fitly inaugurates the first Session of the Congress under a Constitulation and with a definfte Creed.

THE NEW FORESTRY REGULATIONS.

THE "PIONEER."—In the establishment of Forestry Education, England has had a difficult question to solve. In her Colonies, though these comprise some of the largest forest areas in the world, she has left her Colonies to work out their own salvation without the assistance which indeed the Mother Country was unable to afford. In India, where she is responsible for the welfare of a ready made population, she has sought for 50 years more or less strenuously to convince the inhabitants of the importance of the subject, while at Home it is only the awakening to the probability of a timber famine that has succeeded in arousing the commercial ardour of the nation in the matter. The history of English Forestry Education is the history of Indian Forestry. In the late sixties a commencement was made to give to English youths a practical training in Continental Forestry extending over a period of nearly three years' residence in France or Germany. The scheme did not receive the absolute approval of the local Governments concerned, but they could naturally propose nothing better, nor could overcome the arguments of the German experts from whom it originated, and the system thus continued for many years in France even after the German training had been abandoned. Some 15 or mere years later Forestry Education for the Empire was transferred to the Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, this change being made, it was understood, in opposition to the wishes of the Government of India, and, so it was rumoured, more with a view to enable the Engineering College to pay its way than with the conviction that the new system was suitable for the desired purpose. Again some 20 or more years later the abandonment of the Civil Engineering College involved the breaking up of the Forest Classes there, and, it is said once more in spite of the opposition of the Government of India, a scheme was devised by which the University of Oxford should have the monopoly of State Forestry Education in England so that absolutely no one should enter the Indian Service except through its portals, while the chance of obtaining work as a forester in other dependencies was small in the absence of certificates from that University. It was not probable that other Universities in Great Britain and Ireland would consent to a condition of affairs they considered both unjust and undignified, and they appealed to the Commons against a heavily subsidised monopoly being conferred by the State on one University and secured a promise that the matter should be reconsidered after three years. They might have known that the delay would strengthen their opponents more than their own position, but they did not anticipate that the number of Forestry students at Oxford, would rise to any considerable figure. At the close of the three year period there were over 30 such students at Oxford, and the other Universities commenced more fully to realise the importance of the subject of Forestry Education in England and to regret the want of foresight which had induced them to acquiesce in delaying the final settlement of the matter.

The promised enquiry was held in the spring of 1908, but the evidence of witnesses and the recommendations of the Committee have not yet been made public. However, the regulations for 1909 had perforce to be issued, and from these it is easy to make deductions as to the future of Forestry Education in England. First, then, the absolute monopoly of imparting an education in State Forestry, hitherto held by one University, and bolstered up by a heavy subsidy, has been set aside: it could not naturally be maintained in the face of public criticisms at Home. Secondly, the prolonged and expensive probationary period in Europe has been rearranged so that its term may be shortened and a small and far from extravagant stipend amounting to a total of £240 earned during the period of special study. Thirdly, a promise has been given to do away with selection in favour of competition should sufficient candidates under the new scheme present themselves for service in India. There are vast strides in advance, which, if guided by the efforts of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland will, in the near future lead to the permanent establishment of forestry in the principal educational centres at Home, and its inclusion among the natural sciences in which diplomas and degrees may be secured by those who desire to make a livelihood out of forestry as profession. Under the new regulations men with Honours degrees in science from any University can become candidates for probationerships in the Indian Forests Service and if they also possess a diploma or degree in Forestry from any University, this fact will be specially considered in regard to the relaxation of the still existing rule that an Oxford diploma in Forestry is indispensible for the Indian recruit. We can hardly imagine that Universities like Cambridge and Edinburgh will in the future consent to the enforcement of the present rule, and agree that their graduates in Forestry should re-qualify at Oxford before being considered fit for Indian work. We may expect that suitable men from these two and other Universities will be forthcoming in sufficient numbers to crowd out the candidates with "a good general education, who must put in three years at Oxford against, say, one year in the case of other candidates, and who, moreover, during this period must take an Oxford degree at the same time that they are making a special study of technical forestry, though their total stipend is notto exceed that paid to the more highly qualified candidate.

The next important point is that the vacations of stipendiary probationers are now at the disposal of their instructors for practical training in England and on the Continent. This gives about four months in each year for this purpose, and does away with the necessity for a prolonged residence in Germany at the close of the collegiate course, which we but cannot but think is quite unecessary, and may even be harmful to the future of the Indian Forest Officer. For though we consider that he should learn forestry methods not only in Germany, but in other enlightened countries, it is not with the object that these should be applied "en bloc" to Indian conditions, but rather that the recruit should be able to apply such of them as may be suitable to the varying needs of the people and the country. And here we may digress to point out that in our opinion the Forest Officer more perhaps than the official of any other department requires a careful introduction to India its people, with whom from the first he is brought into so intimate a relationship. We believe that though in other departments a preliminary training in India is given before launching a recruit on his work this has not been the case in the Forest Department, and we consider that this subject is worthy of much more careful attention in the future then it has received in the past. The new Forest Regulation undoubtedly show that the vacillations and experiences of the past 40 years are now tending towards the establishment of English Forestry Education on a sound basis, which will be of vast benefit both to England and her dependencies. It remains with the Universities of England, Scotland and Ireland to build up the edifice of which [illegible] are now laid, to make of forestry a [illegible] to provide means for its study and fall [illegible] those who excel therein.

DINUZULU'S TRIAL.

Company Drill at Usutu.

MANUAL EXERCISE IN THE WITNESS BOX.

REBELS IDENTIFIED IN COURT.

Greytown, November 27.

At the trial of Dinuzulu, Bambata's son (Naabayaka) continued his evidence this morning, giving an elaborate account of the practices of the natives. He said, that on their return from Dinuzulu's fields to Giya, they made sounds and expressions of having killed some person in a fight, adding that the parties went through a performance imitating white men firing. He mentioned that religious services were frequently held on Sundays. Sometimes a special service was held for a prisoner.

The natives at Usutu were, witness stated, constantly drilled, a bugle being sounded before drill commenced, and in illustration of the drill witness went through a portion of the manual exercises in the witness-box. There was no regular drill instructor. If a man failed to give satisfaction as instructor he returned to the ranks, and another man took his place. The men who drilled were those who also indulged in rifle practice. The drill instructors received their orders from Dinuzulu.

A long legal argument took place with regard to the admissability of certain of this evidence.

The Court ruled that it would accept the evidence as coming from indunas, but not necessarily from Dinuzulu.

The witness was asked to pick out any rebels he could identify who were at Usutu kraal, and thereupon some sixty natives trooped into the Court, and were ranged round the room. The witness, accompanied by Mr. Cross, the interpreter, identified several men who he alleged he saw at Usutu.

While the identification process was proceeding, Dinuzulu and Miss Colenso closely scrutinised the assembled natives, whose ages ranged from 20 to 70. The majority appeared quite indifferent to the identification process.

The witness looked at each man, and if he recognised him he gave his name, and said: "I saw him at Usutu."

Continuing, witness said that repairs to the guns were carried out at Usutu, and of the 120 which were then produced in Court, witness picked out one which he saw under repair, and which apparently had been adjusted in an expert manner. His examination was not concluded when the Court rose.

A WITNESS ABSCONDS.

Greytown, November 30.

There was a good attendance in Court this morning, including a number of ladies, among them Miss Agnes Colenso.

Bambata's son was subjected to a sharp cross-examination by Mr. Renaud, who endeavoured to show that statements which he had previously made in his depositions, were at variance with his present evidence. The witness denied several of his previous statements, saying that they were not his words.

Replying to other questions, the witness adhered to his evidence regarding the rifle practice and drilling at Usutu, where he had frequently seen volley-firing. Bottles formed the target, the practice taking place two or three times a month. The drilling was sometimes conducted by moonlight, but more frequently during the day time. It was done quite openly.

Replying to Mr. Justice Boshoff, Bambata's son said, the guns at Usutu were stacked in Dinuzulu's European house. There was no entrance to the room where the guns were kept from the apartments occupied by Europeans.

The evidence of this witness then concluded.

The native named Zaba was next called, but did not appear. It was stated that he had absconded from the witness camp at Greytown, and a writ of arrest was issued.

The production of a number of photographs of Usutu Kraal concluded the sitting

In the course of his evidence in chief, Bambata's son said that many natives used to come and weed for Dinuzulu. These men would "giya" before going to work and on returning.

Asked by Mr. Carter to explain the meaning of "giyaing," witness said it was expressive of having killed or defeated some person in a fight when the giyaing took place. Dinuzulu would either be in his house of European construction or present to hear the noise.

Requested to give an example of giyaing, witness said those who took part would make noises indicative of the exclamation of an expiring man, such as "Oh, my father." Others who giyaed would exclaim. "We caught him by his little bridle," the reference being to the man who had been defeated. Witness did not know who the man was the natives were alluding to. Dinuzulu frequently witnessed these performances. One native in particular, named Mlungoopetirawn, took a great lead in these doings. This individual would advance to the head of the native soldiers and exclaim: "What does the white man carry?" The soldiers would reply, "A shield." Than this man would ask: "What is he going to do?"

Witness stepped out of the witness-box, and, assuming a crouching attitude, indicated that the native soldiers replied to the query by imitating the manner adopted by Europeans when about to shoot with a rifle. Afterwards this man would run into his hut. Sometimes this giyaing took place in the morning, at other times in the evening.

Mr. Carter: This man was a never-failing performer?—Not always.

The performance did not take place on Sunday. Native ministers took services. A bell would ring, and the soldiers used to come up from their quarters the service then being held. Sometimes the prisoner attended the service; at other periods he would have a special service for himself. The service was conducted on the verandah of the house of European construction.

DINUZULU'S WIFE EXAMINED.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

Greytown, December 1.

A native woman, named Mahihia, the favourite wife of Dinuzulu, was the first witness called this morning. She sketched the circumstances under which she went to Usutu. Lobolo had not been paid for her. She left Usutu two years ago. At that time Mgwago was in charge of all regiments of his own age. Regiments were always allocated by age. Mankulumana was the chief induna, who tried cases, and was in charge of all the impi.

When fighting took place against the English, Mankulumana would collect all the people, summoning them to war by messengers. He got his orders from Dinuzulu, with whom he consulted daily. The lesser lights among the indunas usually took their instructions from Mankulumana and Mgwago, but they sometime went direct to Dinuzulu.

People, according to custom, were placed to guard Dinuzulu's quarters, and no one could pass without a permit. Bambata's wife, daughter, and son arrived at Usutu during the time the impi was in conflict with the white men. Dinuzulu had denied this, but it was true. It was not generally known that Bambata's wife was at the kraal, as Dinuzulu placed her in hiding. She also knew Cakijana, who was frequently at Usutu. She had seen him conversing with Dinuzulu. It was only after his return from the N'kandhla fight that Cakijana hid himself at Usutu. Asked if the people were drilled to catch flies or to hunt ostriches, witness replied that the men formed a regiment for war.

Witness next proceeded to detail the drilling operations at Usutu, and the shooting at bottles. Dinuzulu, who was an excellent shot used frequently to shoot at these targets, hitting the bottles when others failed. The only people who drills were native soldiers.

In the afternoon Mahihia continued her evidence, when some startling allegations were made. She stated she was present during a conversation with regard to Sir Charles Saunders and the Magistrates (Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Stainbank), the latter of whom was murdered in May, 1906. At this conversation there were present Dinuzulu, Sokoto, Mgqito, and Mkibane. They referred to a hunt which was about to take place in which Sir Charles Saunders was to take part with Dinuzulu. The day before the hunt Diti said to the three men mentioned that he wanted a person found who would shoot Saunders, and give out that it was an accident during the hunt.

The men mentioned approved the suggestion that Sir Charles Saunders should be shot. Dinuzulu said he wished this done, because Sir Charles Saunders did not like him, and preferred Manyalvandhle (Dinuzulu's half brother), and desired to make a kraal for him; also to give him certain property.

Mr. Schreiner pointed out that the present allegation was not included in the indictment.

Mr. Carter replied that it touched very closely on count 14.

Referring to Mr. Armstrong, the witness stated that Dinuzulu said: "I would that a person could be found who would shoot Armstrong, because he does not come to me. We do not agree when we are talking. He sent a detective here after the arrival of Bambata's wife, and I wish him to be shot.'

On Mr. Carter inquring whether the men present agreed to what was said, the witness replied in the affirmative, adding that the conversation took place inside Dinuzulu's hut, where witness had taken beer for the visitors. Witness further stated that the next day, when the same men were present, Dinuzulu said: "I have been thinking over this matter during the night, and my heart tells me I shall get into trouble over Armstrong if I kill him, because he is living with me. It is not like that Magistrate at Mahlabatini, as that Magistrate was not over me." Those who were with Dinuzulu said: "Yes, Zulu Armstrong is a very good person and a very kind Magistrate, he should not be killed."

Mr. Carter inquired who was the Magistrate at Mahlabatini, and the witness replied that he was known as Sibara.

Mr. Carter: That is Stainbank. How long after his murder did you hear those words?

Witness: It was not long after.

Mr. Carter: Did you hear Stainbank referred to?

Witness: Yes. Dinuzulu said, "We will not get into trouble about him, only those people in the district over which he is Magistrate will do so, but as regards Magistrate Armstrong it would be said I have killed him, because we are living together in the same district."

Continuing, witness said Dinuzulu remarked that the Mahlabatini Magistrate (Stainbank) was killed because he was likely to become a hindrance.

Mr. Carter: What did that mean?

Witness: Because he would see them going from Usutu to Nkandhla.

Asked to explain the meaning of the word "them" witness replied because Dinuzulu's impi was going to Nkandhla. The matter was discussed between Dinuzulu and the three men with whom he was conversing. One day Dinuzulu received a message from two runners saying that Mehlokazulu had died. The prisoner said he was very sorry the chief had died without having a fight.

Mr. Carter: Was it prior to the death of Mehlokazulu that Dinuzulu had the conversation respecting Steinbank being a hindrance?

Witness: Yes.

Proceeding, witness alleged that she maltreated Esy by orders of the prisoner because the former made unfounded charges against her.

Mr. Schreiner, in cross-examining the witness, attempted to show that she was undergoing her confinement at the time she alleged that she had heard the conversation. She admitted that her child was born about that time. The prisoner, she said, raised a large impi to assist the British during the Boer war, and became possessed of a large number of guns.

THE STORY OE A DEPOSED FAVOURITE.

Greytown, December 2.

The cross-examination of Mahihia, one of Dinuzulu's wives, was continued to-day. The witness stated that she was ill-treated by two women at Usutu Kraal, because it was alleged that she had bewitched Dinuzulu. The fingers of one of her hands were tied and a fire-stick attached to them, one of her fingers being burnt off. She was also beaten, and rendered unconscious.

Replying to Mr. Schreiner, witness said she was not confined at the time she heard the conversation in Dinuzulu's hut.

Answering other questions, witness said she first saw Cakijana at Usutu during the Boer war. He was one of Dinuzulu's scouts on the British side. Native troops had been drilled regularly at Usutu since the Boer war, and even before that time. The Inkoendala (native troops) was the force that used to be drilled. The drilling started when Dinizulu returned from St. Helena. When the Inkoendala returned from looting cattle in the Boer war they brought back guns.

In reply to other questions, witness stated that Dinizulu entertained his guests liberally, and European visitors were allowed to move freely about the kraal. Witness, who was sharply cross-examined, maintained that she was not prevaricating when she made the allegations against Dinuzulu regarding his desire to get rid of the Magistrates Messrs Saunders and Armstrong.

In reply to Mr. Schreiner, Mahihia said the killing of Mr. Armstrong was discussed at the same time and place as the murdering of Mr. Stainbank. The advisability of a night attack was discussed. She used to see scouts coming to Usutu every day during the rebellion, this continuing until the impi was scattered at N'kandhla. She was working in a field when the scouts arrived. She was present when Magadisa came to Usutu, saying that he had come from the fight where Mehlokazulu was killed. Magadisa stated that he had been in the fighting, and described how he escaped by getting up a tree. Dinuzulu heard the story of Magadisa about the fighting.

Replying to their Lordships, Mahihia said that Dinuzulu was always drinking whisky. It was after one of these bouts that the conversation took place with reference to the contemplated murder of Mr. Saunders. She bore the prisoner not the slightest ill-will, although she had been treated badly.

About 50 witnesses for the defence have arrived at the camp, most of whom have walked from the Usutu district, about 90 miles distant. Each loudly saluted Miss Colenso on arrival.

The three natives who are charged with committing prejury during one of the previous trials, were again before the Magistrate (Mr. Shepstone) to-day, and were committed for trial.

TIED TO A POST ALL NIGHT.

Greytown, December 3.

At the trial of Dinuzulu this morning, a native policeman stated that when Sir Charles Saunders addressed the natives at Usutu, he told them that the authorites were anxious to catch Bambata. He exhorted them to assist in the capture, and the natives present promised to help. Next day a number of people assembled at Usutu with shields and assegais, also a party of mounted scouts carrying guns. When Mankulumana arrived he reprimanded Igwayo for allowing the people to assemble armed, observing that if the white people should see them he did not know what would happen. Dinuzulu was present when the armed natives arrived. Witness had an interview with Dinuzulu. The prisoner asked him to take away Bambata's wife, remarking, "She is giving me a great deal of trouble, and she is constantly wanting to be off." Witness refused, because the Government had instructed him to be on the watch for people. He noticed men drilling; they would form up and charge as if in action.

Continuing, witness said he saw Bambata's wife at Usutu. Dinuzulu tried his hardest to get witness to take the woman away, but he declined. Witness frequently saw men being drilled at Usutu.

Cross-examined, witness explained, that natives came armed with assegais because it had been reported there was a Government force at Dhlebe. The men addressed by Sir Charles Saunders had no assegais. Dinuzulu also addressed the assembly, urging them to pay the poll tax. He also caused his message to be spread abroad in order to induce natives to follow his advice.

On the Court reassembling, all the native witnesses were ordered out of Court, it being intimated that there had been a demonstration at luneh time when Dinuzulu left the dock.

Further inquiries regarding the demonstration incident show that the salute was intended for the Judges, and not for Dinuzulu.

Nqukaluso, a native, was the next witness. He gave smilar evidence to that given at the preliminary examination, in which he stated that he was captured by rebels as an alleged spy, and taken to Usutu. During Dinuzulu's absence he was threatened and tied to a post by his arms all night, being released next day. Amongst 60 natives witness picked out several of the alleged rebels, or those who assisted in his maltreatment. Dinuzulu exhibited considerable interest during the indentification process.

The Court then adjourned.

WRITING BY TELEPHONE.

UNTIL the instrument has been seen at work it is almost difficult to believe that it is possible to write a message at one place and have that message reproduced in facsimile simultaneously in another place. Such, however, is not only possible, but is being done every day by means of the Telewriter. And what seems more remarkable is that the instrument can be attached to the ordinary telephone wire. So complete have the inventors and engineers been responsible for the innovation adapted their plans, that the telephone wire suffices without affecting the present purpose of the telephone. The Telewriter is attached to the telephone wire in the office, factory, or house of the sender and of the receiver, and so entirely simple is the operation that to speak the receiver must be lifted; to write it must be hung up again. Could anything be simpler? There is no complicated switch-board, no transference of the wire from telephone to Telewriter, so far as the operator is concerned; the telephone and the Telewriter never clash in their use. Indeed, the keynote of the whole invention is its simplicity. For the use it is no more intricate than the present telephone.

As a matter of fact, at the present time the Telewriter is the easier process of the two. With the telephone a correspondent must be present, while with the Telewriter the message can be written and await the return of the correspondent. Of course, the new invention will never oust the telephone; it is intended to be supplementary to it; for there are thousands of instances where a written word over the telephone wire would be of greater advantage than a lengthy conversation, and in the transmission of orders involving figures, where mistakes frequently occur, the writing machine should soon become almost indispensable. It is claimed tha a written order, duly signed, through the Telewriter is a commercial document of unquestionoble authority for all ordinary business purposes.

The Postmaster-General has arranged with the promoters of the Telewriter to supply the requisite lines for their service upon rental terms. The license includes the transmission of Parliamentary, sporting Stock Exchange, and general news to all registered clubs and other recipients so qualified. Furthermore ordinary telegrams can be sent through the Telewriter to the important post offices for transmission. The Post Office has clearly put the Telewriter upon its good behaviour; but its promoters, after the most exhaustive tests, are satisfied that they can conform to the terms of their license, and accordingly, are now asking the public to instal the Telewriter, with the sure and certain knowledge that complete satisfaction will be given. Arrangements have also been made with the National Telephone Company.

MAKING CLERKS INTO CLERGYMEN.

College Life for the Business Man.

A new scheme for bringing men engaged in business, such as bank clerks who have neither the leisure nor the means for an ordinary college training, into the Church's ministry has been originated by the Rev. J. Lenthall Davids, of St. John's Vicarage, Stamford Hill.

Mr. Davids, who is strongly of the opinion that business men are wanted as clergymen to get into touch with the average business layman, says:—

"It is proposed to open a hostel in Vartry Road, opposite my vicarage, where men will live together in a collegiate life, under the direction of the clergy go to their business in the daytime, and of an evening attend lectures, with a view to qualifying themselves. They will be able to obtain their board, lodging, and tuition for £1 19s. for £2 a week. I hope especially to appeal to the business and commercial classes—to bank clerks and schoolmasters, for instance, who may have received a good secondary education.

"At the hostel some twenty men will be able to reside, but more will be lodged in the vicinity, and yet meet for intercourse and meals with the others.

The men will be "coached" for degrees at London University. Dr. Headlam, the principal of King's College, has promised to assist to give them facilities. At the same time they will also have many opportunities of learning parochial duties and of recreation.

"It will be open," Mr. Davids says, "early in the coming year, and I shall be glad to hear from any who feel themselves called to the ministry of the Church, and think that this scheme might help them."

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

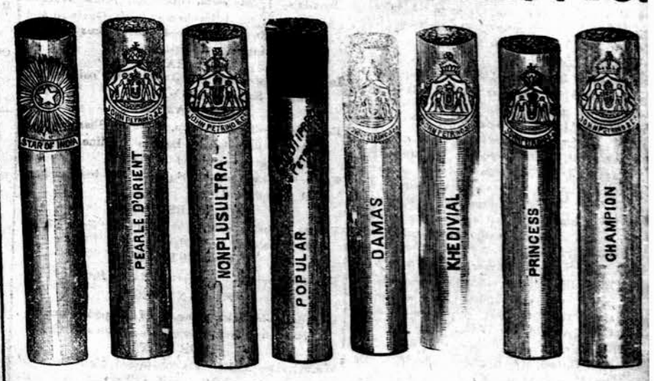
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WINCARNIS

THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Presidential Address.

MAHOMEDAN ASPIRATIONS.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Syad Ali Imam, having thanked the League for appointing him President, said :—I am buoyed up with the confidence that the assembly in which I have the honour to preside to-day represents the intense earnestness, the high aspirations, and the elevating ideals of a community that, for all its numerical inferiority, is rich in quality of race and traditions of political perception and administrative ability. I feel assured that on the task that you have set to yourselves, the political development of your community, you will bring to bear in our proceedings the sobriety, the patience and the wisdom which are the forerunners of the success of an undertaking. Having referred at some length to the history of Islam in India down to the fall of the Moghuls, he continued :—Providence ordained the advent of a power that gave the country peace and religious toleration, that vanquished the forces of anarchy and disorder and that introduced a form of Government that paralyzed the hand of fanaticism. The coming of the British into the country was the signal for Hinduism and Islam to retire each within its own limits. It gave the land a strong and well-ordered form of administration that respects the personal law and religious principles and prejudices of all communities so long as they do not interfere with the general peace of the country. It is idle to deny that, however fortuitously, one immediate manifestation of British rule in India was the complete immunity the Indian Musalman received from the not unnatural but fierce resentment of the Hindu. A new era dawned on the destinies of the vast continent of India, a morning full of promise and hope, of intellectual advancement and material prosperity. The impact of the Western methods of administration, the characteristically generous desire to govern in deference to popular views and the inauguration of a high-souled policy of public instruction, have created in the last fifty years aspirations and political perceptions which the peoples of India had never felt before. A free Press and till very recently an irresponsible Press, public-speaking and similarly till very recently an unrestrained public-speaking have engendered indefinite and vague ideas of Home Rule, Self-Government, Autonomy and Swaraj, among many other political conundrums that have brought about an unrest which has in the present day occupied the anxious thoughts of many friends of India both among the rulers and the ruled. It is impossible for thoughtful men to approach the subject without regard to the pathetic side of the present situation. It is the liberalism of the great British nation that has taught Indians, through the medium of English education, to admire democratic institutions, to hold the rights of the people sacred above all rights and to claim for their voice first place in the government of the country. The mind of close upon three generations of the educated classes in the land has been fed on the ideas of John Stewart Mill, Milton Burke, Sheridan and Shelley, has been filled with the great lessons obtainable from chapters of the constitutional history of England and has been influenced by inexpressible considerations arising out of the American War of Independence, the relation of Great Britain with her Colonies and last though not least, the grant of Autonomy to the Boers after their subjugation at an enormous sacrifice of men and money. The bitterest critic of the educated Indian will not hold him to blame for his present state of mind. It is the English who have carefully prepared the ground and sown the seed that has germinated into what some of them are now disposed to consider to be noxious weed. It will be a dwarfed imagination however that will condemn the educational policy of the large-hearted and liberal-minded Englishmen who laid its foundation in this country. Those who inaugurated it aimed at raising the people to the level where co-operation and good understanding between the rulers and the ruled is possible. Under the circumstances, the desire of the educated Indian to take a prominent part in the administration of his country, is neither unnatural nor unexpected. The gracious Proclamation of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, our loved and revered Malaka Moazzama, issued in 1858, contributed in no small measure to give shape to Indian aspiration. Since the promulgation of this Proclamation the country has enjoyed the inestimable blessings of internal peace. Education has taken long strides, commercial enterprise has shown enormous activity, industrial, agricultural and economic resources have developed, sanitation has improved, free medical aid has been brought within the reach of all and the administration of the Public Works Department has been a monumental success. Railways and canals, roads and bridges and postal and telegraphic facilities have annihilated distance and brought distant provinces of the country within intelligent touch of each other. High offices of State, both administrative and judicial, have been filled by Indians. Bengal has seen the highest Executive office next to the Lieutenant-Governor and the highest Judicial office next to no one held by Indians. A Liberal Secretary of State has reserved two seats on the Council for Indians, and the selection of the Honourable Syed Husain Belgrami, C.S.I., to represent our community in that august assembly is a recognition of his towering personality among the Musalmans of India. It is a selection of which we are justly proud. There are expectations in the near future of the appointment of an Indian to the Membership of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and I have no doubt the country can furnish men of the necessary education, ability and integrity duly to discharge the duties of the Viceregal colleague. As long as there are men of the necessary accomplishment amongst us, our community need not despair of seeing its representative occupy the proposed place.

We, the educated Musalmans of India, have no less love for the land of our birth than the members of the other communities inhabiting the country. India is not only the land of our birth, we are tied to her by the sacred association of ages. We yield to none in veneration of and affection for our motherland. All our hopes and all our aspirations are wrapped up in the general advancement of our country, an advancement all along the line, giving protection and preferment to all her children alike without any invidious distinction. England may well be congratulated on the success of the result of her undertaking. It was a proud moment when last June, at the Indian Civil Service Dinner in London, Lord Morley made reference to the awakening in India. Addressing his hosts his Lordship said, "it would be idle to deny that there is at this moment, and there has been for some little time past, and very likely there will be for some time to come, a living movement in the mind of those people for whom you are responsible. A living movement and a movement for what? A movement for objects which we ourselves have all taught them to think desirable objects." It has gratefully to be acknowledged that British rule has given the peoples of India a common platform where they can come together, and from where it is possible for them to proclaim a broad-based patriotism that will hold in loving solicitude the interests of all the races and creeds that inhabit our vast country. From the point of view of race and creed two communities only stand forth most prominently out of the large group that forms the Indian population. These two are the great Hindu community, embracing nearly four-fifths of the inhabitants of British India, and the no less important community, the Musalmans of India, that make up between one-fifth and one-fourth of the entire population. True, the significance of the Indian Musalmans in point of number, though over sixty-two millions, is not very large when compared with the number of their Hindu countrymen, But the uncivilized portions of the country classified as Hindus take away in no small measure from the strength of the Hindu community as a numerical majority, and thereby accord to the Musalmans a larger proportion to the real Hindu majority. The importance of the Musalmans of India, however, if not based in their comparative numerical strength, is incalculably great on grounds of political considerations, as was pointed out in the Address presented by the famous Mahomedan Deputation at Simla two years ago, to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Minto. That Address, in urging the claims of the Mahomedan community, drew attention to "the value of contribution which they make to the defence of the Empire," as also to "the position which they occupied in India a little more than a hundred years ago, and of which the traditions have naturally not faded from their minds." His Excellency's reply dealing with the position taken in the Address recognized its validity in these words : "you justly claim that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength but in respect to the political importance of your community and the service it has rendered to the Empire. I am entirely in accord with you." But, gentlemen, it is not necessary that the political importance of the Indian Musalmans should be, as it has been, ratified by Viceregal utterances. Our Hindu countrymen have paid us the just compliment, time after time, to say that their great organization, the Indian National Congress, remains incomplete as a political agency without the Musalmans freely praticipating in its activities. In the last 23 years leaders of that assembly have been at great pains to draw the Musalmans of India to their annual deliberations. Indeed, from about September to December, when the sittings of the Comgress are about to be held, the political importance of Musalman co-operation is openly preached. Exhortations from the platform rend the air and publications from the Press carry far and wide to Musalmans the invitation to join. The reasons why the Musalmans of India have not responded to the appeal of the Congress leaders, I will dwell upon later. I am at this stage of my discourse concerned with impressing upon you the consideration that you are a great community, that in the political affairs of the country you hold a place of unique importance, and it is your duty to realize fully the responsibility attaching to the position you occupy. Indifference to the political developments of the country and disregard of the phases through which these developments are passing are not possible any more. Side by side with the political activities of the Indian National Congress the educational activity of the Musalmans has proceeded at no ordinary pace. It is nearly a decade since Nawab Viqar-ul-mulk Bahadur called an informal meeting of leading Mahomedans of India at the house of my esteemed friend Mr. Hamid Ali Khan of Lucknow. I was present in that meeting. After the necessary deliberations, the gathering broke up and all of us had taken part in it felt the absolute necessity of a political organization of our own. Two years ago that necessity became an urgent call which terminated in the Simla Deputation. On the occasion of the Deputation advantage was taken of such a representative gathering and the 35 signatories to the Address formed a band of political pioneers who resolved to found a separate political organization of their people. We identify ourselves with all that aims at the general advancement of the true interests of the country. We have a rooted conviction that the true interests of the country lie in the maintenance of cordial relations among the Indian communities, and that the true political ideal is the one that aims at peaceful progress of such a national character as subserves the protection and advancement of the interests of all denominations. Gentlemen, I claim for the League, responsibility for working out political amelioration not only for the Musalmans but for all races that inhabit our beloved country, India. I assert that ours is not a mission narrowed down to self-seeking and sectarian aggression. I repudiate the suggestion that the League is in opposition to other political organizations of the country and that it has given a blank cheque to Government. We reserve the right of frankly, fearlessly and boldly criticising the measures of Government; we reserve the right to protest, howsoever respectfully, against the continuance of certain of its methods; we reserve the right to refuse to believe in the soundness of a particular policy of it; and we also reserve the right of standing shoulder to shoulder with our brethren of other denominations when we find our country suffering under a real grievance, But at the same time we declare that in our relations with Government we will not permit malice to cross our path, warp our judgment and create disaffection. Gentlemen, in these days of political tribulation and unrest professions of loyalty stand on slippery ground. But this I will say that, apart from ethical aspects of loyalty to the British Crown, the best sense of the country recognizes the fact that the progress of India rests on the maintenance of order and internal peace, and that order and internal peace, in view of the conditions obtaining in our country at present and for a very long time to come, immeasureably long time to come, spell British occupation.

Believe me that as long as we have not learnt to overcome sectarian aggressiveness, to rise above prejudices based on diversity of races, religions and languages, and to alter the alarming conditions of violent intellectual disparity among the peoples of India, so long British occupation is the principal element in the progress of the country. The need of India is to recognize that true patriotism lies in taking measure of the conditions existing in fact and devoting oneself to amelioration. Idealism may be enchanting but has little place in practical politics. The idealistic Swaraj, as understood in the light of a Calcutta High Court Ruling, is a fascinating picture, but their Lordships who delivered that judgment were not concerned with the political inadaptability of the moral it teaches; they were concerned only with the question whether it teaches any thing unlawful. Now, no one can claim that to advocate the grant of Swaraj to India as understood by their Lordships, is unlawful or treasonable, but I do think that there are strong and valid reasons to hold that it will be the biggest political blunder for the peoples of India to ask, and the British Parliament to grant it in the near or even the measurably remote future. I admit it is difficult to detect treason if the Self-Government, of the idealist is, as put by that eminent countryman of ours, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, "autonomy within the Empire and not absolute independence." But gentlemen, the entire population of India is not made up of lawyers nor is it concerned with legal subtleties. What disastrous consequences may not flow by the lay public acquiring notions of Swaraj without the capacity to understand the technicalities on which their Lordships' decision is based. Swaraj or Self-Government, autonomy or a self-governing Member of the Empire, in other words, Home Rule under the ægis of the British Crown in India, is possible only when racial, religious, social and intellectual disparities are removed, and a fusion has levelled down characteristics of separate denominations to a plane where the pulsations of a common national life are the most prominent features. I cannot say what you think, but when I find the most advanced province of India put forward the sectarian cry of "Bande Mataram" as the national cry, the sectarian worship of Sivaji as the national hero-worship, and the sectarian Rakhi Bandhan as a national observance, my heart is filled with despair and disappointment and the suspicion, that, under the cloak of Nationalism, Hindu nationalism is preached in India becomes a conviction. I ask the architects of Indian nationalism both in Calcutta and Poona, do they except the Musalmans of India to accept Bande Mataram and Sivaji Celebration? The Mahomedans may be weak in any thing you please but they are not weak in cherishing the traditions of their glorious past. I pray the Congress leaders to put before the country such a programme of political advancement as does not demand sacrifice of the feelings of the Hindu or the Mahomedan, the Parsee or the Christian. The preparation for Self-Government does not consist in merely insisting on it year after year in language that fires the imagination of the educated classes of the country into uncontrollable and fatal excesses, as is too painfully manifested in what is happening in Bengal. It does not consist in launching forth on the troubled waters of Indian politics the frail bark "Swaraj" without care of its sea-worthiness. Does Swaraj mean transfer of control, from the British to the peoples of India, of all internal affairs of the country, legislation, finance administration of civil and criminal justice, police, State education, military service? I suppose this is what is contemplated by article I of the Allahabad Convention Committee. That article sums up the object of the Indian National Congress to be "the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the Self-governing Members of the British Empire. As a mere ideal without any reference to the conditions prevailing in India it is unexceptionable. Utopia is not unimaginable. But that it should furnish basis in practical politics to divide off into Moderates and Extremists is incomprehensible. Have politicians of these two cults considered the futility of a schism that is engaged in laying down irreconcilable lines of policy for conditions that are not likely to be possible even in any measurably remote future? Is it wise to weaken the solidarity of political unity? Have we Indians put our own houses in order? Have the Hindus and Mahomedans sunk there many differences? What has kept the Mahomedans as a people away from the Indian National Congress? It was, I say, this very demand for the transfer of legislative and administrative control from the rulers to the ruled, in other words, that the ruling authority should vest in the party that commands a majority of votes in the Council Chambers of the Indian Autonomy. It did not require much imagination to see that such a majority could be the Hindu majority. Did the suggested change of masters signify? Twenty one years ago Sir Syed answered the question in his memorable Lucknow speech and that answer has been for over two decades the rule of conduct of the Mahomedans of India in relation to the Congress. The All-India Muslim League has to answer that very question again. Should the Mahomedans of India accept the views of what was the Indian National Congress before the fateful and abortive Surat Sitting? It seems to me that there are many questions of practical politics where the interests of the two communities are identical, and that in so far as these questions go, there is no earthly reason why the League should not hold out its hand in loving and patriotic grasp to the Congress. The separation of the judicial from the executive, the repeal of degrading Colonial Ordinances, the extension of primary education, the adoption of measures of sanitation, the admission of Indians of all races in larger numbers into the higher branches of the public service, discontinuance of official interference in matters of Local Self-Government, reasonable reduction of military expenditure without endangering efficiency, recognition of the legitimate and patriotic desire of the warlike races of India to render military service as Volunteers, the grant of Commissions in the Army to Indians, an equitable adjustment of Home Charges, limitation of revenue on land belonging to the State establishment and development of Village Unions for the disposal of petty civil and criminal cases, encouragement and protection of indigenous arts and industries, the eradication of insolence on one hand and feeling of inferiority and mortification on the other between the rulers and the ruled are some of the many grave questions in practical politics in India that equally affect all classes of our countrymen. I deny the accusation that the Mahomedans of India have not either the capacity to understand the value of co-operation for the accomplishment of reforms or the courage to face official disapprobation. Gentlemen, Mahomedan political foresight and Mahomedan courage do not require any advocacy. The world has seen enough to judge that they are wanting in neither. Why is it then that we have held aloof from the Indian National Congress? Not because we do not want co-operation, not because we do not feel the urgency and wisdom of the reforms mentioned above and of their kind, and not because we suffer from any nervous or morbid fear of the Rulers, but because the Indian National Congress does not only seek reforms such as are described above but that it wants for more. To ask our Rulers for specific measures of reform is to admit and recognize the necessity of their control, but to ask them to hand over that control is to ask them, however politely, to take to their ships and retire from India. To ask for the latter is to ask for a change of Government and to press for the former would be, as put in article I of the Allahabad Convention, "a steady reform of the existing system of administration." It is obvious that the existing system of administration is not "a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the Self-governing Members of the British Empire That article puts the latter as the object of the Congress and the reform of the former as the method of attainment. It seems to me, therefore, that to attain the object the method suggested would not be reform, however steady, of the "existing system" but its extinction. The article does not seem to seek reform but revolution, though bloodless. Surely the Indian public has a right to have more light thrown on the meaning of that article. A shrewd suspicion may read between the lines and find the genesis of the inconsistency in the desire to pull together men of different shades of political views, loyalists, Ultra-Moderates, Moderates and those verging on Extremism. The desire is laudable but the "modus operandi" questionable. It is possible to hide in dialectic obscurity the differences of basic principles for a time, but it will be blind folly to hope they will remain there. I wonder how those who have gone to Madras interpret "steady reform of the existing system of administration." If it really means extinction the language of the Convention may serve to capture the unwary but not to captivate him. It resolves itself into the ideal put forward by the Indian National Congress year after year. The Moderate wants autonomy or representative government under the ægis of the British Crown and the Extremist wants the same but without the fiction of the ægis. They both desire the extinction and not the reform of the present system of administration. True statesmanship is to work for the highest public good realizable. Before Self-Government our ideal should be United India—united in a patriotism that leaves distant and visionary ideals to moulder in the vagueness and impracticability of their conception, and that addresses itself to working on non-controversial lines. How true are the words of the President of the unfortunate Surat Sitting of the Congress in his undelivered speech. He said : "nasty maxims drawn from the history of other nations and other times are extremely dangerous as the conditions are never the same and action which produces certain results in one country at one time may lead to a directly opposite result in another country and at another time." Has not this ideal of Self Government, however elevated, caused impatience on account of its impracticability, and has not the impatience carried the idealist off his feet, and has not this loss of equipoise created extremism, and has not extremism given birth to anarchism, bombs, secret societies and assassination, and is not all this the greatest meanace to the peaceful progress of the country? Gentlemen, does the contemplation of an almost impossible ideal compensate for all the repressive measures that have been passed in the last two years? Resurrection of Regulation 3 of 1818, the Ordinance of May, 1907, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act are the bitter fruits of the misspent labour of the idealist in the last two decades. These Acts may be a reproach to the Statute Book, but who is responsible for the reproach? The responsibility lies with those who, infatuated with the seductions of an idealistic but impracticable autonomy, have caused widespread intellectual distemper among the educated Indians, a distemper utterly regardless of surroundings, of expediency and of the best interests of the country. The gospel of representative government in India has been preached with reckless carelessness, and the energy of the educated intellect of the country has been employed for the creation of longings the fulfilment of which within any measurable distance of time is impossible. The result is a sullen, disappointed, demoralized and morbid disposition in the best portion of the national asset of the country—the educated Indian. Is this not sufficiently deplorable a state of affair's to serve as a warning to us, Musalmans? Has not the League a right to beseech the Congress leaders not to prolong the agony any more, imperil the safety of the country any further and jeopardize peaceful progress by a profitless devotion to a chimera? Let the Indian National Congress shake itself free from the baneful blandishments of "Self-governing Member of the British Empire," and let it announce that in our practical politics loyalty to the British administration of the country is loyal to India and that the reform of the "existing system" is possible only with the maintenance of British control. Gentlemen, I am not putting this supplication forward in any spirit of cavil but solely with a view to bring about "entente cordiale" between the Indian National Congress and the great community that you represent, and also with a view that in the great work of the regeneration of India the firm but guiding hand of our rulers may be in comradeship with our own. As long as the leaders of the Indian National Congress will not give us a workable policy like the one indicated above so long the All-India Muslim League has a sacred duty to perform. That duty is to save the community it represents and specially the youth of that community from the political error of joining an organization that in the main, as put by Lord Morley, cries for the moon. Gentlemen, should my feeble voice ever reach the ears of such stalwart leaders of the Indian National Congress as Sir Pherczeshah Mehta, Mr. Gokhale and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, I pray them to believe in the earnestness of my appeal. The creed of the All-India Muslim League is co-operation with the Rulers, co-operation with our non-Muslim countrymen and solidarity amongst ourselves. This is our idea of United India. Gentlemen, I fear I have already trespassed too long on your patience but I cannot close my address without an appeal to all my Musalman brethren of India, of whatever persuasion they may be, that the one paramount duty they owe to their King, country and themselves is the maintenance of a strong and powerful solidarity within their own community. We must not forget that division amongst ourselves means sacrifice and surrender of our political position. Gentlemen, if you desire your voice to be heard in the land you must strive for and maintain unity amongst yourselves. The Government and your non-Muslim countrymen have equal need of your services. It is your duty to support and uphold the Government in the measures it has adopted to stamp out lawlessness, sedition, and anarchism. It is your duty equally to co-operate with your non-Muslim countrymen in praying Government to inaugurate a policy of steady reform and courageous conciliation consistent with the dignity and integrity of British control. Gentlemen, the country is passing through the throes of a political convulsion. Of all times this is the one when in serving the best interests of the country you should stand together and make your presence felt in the proper and happy adjustment of the relations between the rulers and the ruled. Can you do so without unity amongst yourselves? Without an absolute political solidarity your position is full of peril and I implore you to unite to exist. Gentlemen, the last Despatch of Lord Morley to His Excellency the Viceroy on the scheme of the Reform of Councils seems to overlook the principle that representation to minorities must have its origin in denominational basis from the very start to finish, from the first voting unit to the elected representative. Without this the Musalmans cannot hope to secure the true protection which their interests demand. Hasty expression to my views on this Despatch received last week, I hesitate to give, but the principle involved is of vital consequences to our community and a united expression of our views alone can save us from the perils of imperfection contained in the Despatch. Gentlemen, I again call upon you to unite. It is a solemn and sacred duty you owe to yourself and to your posterity.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," Captain N. F. J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair, which Port she left on the 24th December. She brought 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and details consisting of 24 officers, 6 ladies and 1 child; 8 warrant officers, 7 women, and 9 children; 910 non-commissioned officers and men, 16 women and 24 children. The following are the names of the officers:—Lt.-Col. Walter, D. S. O., and wife, Majors Bartlett Travers, D. S. O., William and Warwick, Captain Bisley, Sosfer and Milne, Lieuts. M. Woolcombe, Imbert Terry, Wrey, L. D. Woolcombe, Cartwright and Llewelleyn, 2nd Lieutenants Prior Delma, Belfield Anderson, Morshead, Addington, and Manford, wife and daughter, Lt.-Col. L. Ranet and wife, Capt. T. Ran, Lieut. Savage, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Morland, R. I. M., and child.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, December 31.

The undermentioned Officers arrived in Bombay per H. T. "Plassy" and proceeded in charge of drafts as follows ;—

Major Greenhill-Gardyne, Capt. Burnett and Lieut. Burn, 2nd Gordon Highlanders with Draft for that Regiment, 173 men and 9 men for 19th Battery, R. F. A., for Calcutta.

Capt. Crawford, 2nd Gordon Highlanders and 2nd Lieuts. Bredon and Ford, R. West Kent Regiment with Draft Royal West Kents, 185 men, for Calcutta.

2nd Lieut. Bostock, Manchester Regiment with Draft of 1st Manchester Regiment, 58 men for Kamptee.

Lieut. Stephens, Northumberland Fusiliers, with Draft of Wiltshire Regt., 165 men for Jhansi.

Capt. Thompson, Seaforth Highlanders, and 2 Lieut. Humphries, 6th Dragoons with R. A. Drafts for Mhow, Neemuch and Nasirabad, 59 men.

Lieut. Richardson, Durham L. I. with R. A, Drafts for Lucknow, 20 men.

Capt. Bowring, Worcester Regt. and 2 Lieuts. Brook and Goldsburg, Royal Fusiliers, with Draft Lincoln Regt. 170 men.

Lieut. Crichton, Scots Fusiliers and 2 Lieut. Brown, Northampton Regt., with Drafts of Northampton Regt. 179 men.

Capt. Bushfield, Cheshire Regt., with R. A., Details for Secunderabad. 32 men.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

87th Punjabis.—Major Pitz H. Wintle, 2nd Double Company Commander, 84th Punjabis, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major R. J. R. Brown, appointed Commandant, 74th Punjabis. Dated 2nd December.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Major P.H. Cunningham, 2nd Double Company Commander, 108th Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, transferred to the 104th Wellesley's Rifles as 2nd-in-Command. Dated 16th November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

It has been decided not to relieve the troops now in Chitral, until October 1909.

Two Companies of British Infantry, at Saugor, are to be permanently withdrawn to Regimental Headquarters at Jubbalpore shortly.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Marmora," Jan. 1.

The P. and O Company's mail steamer "Marmora," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, from England brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Deane, Dr A H
DuBoulay, Mr J H
Hill, Miss B
Spangre, Rev D, Mrs and Miss
Goode, Mr R F
Rodgers, Mr A A
Kulan, Capt H
Grosvenor, Miss E
Greasson, Mrs and 2 children
Taylor, Mr H Mrs and 3 children
Austy, Rev, Mrs and inft
Tucker, Mr A L and Mrs
Darbeff, Rev A and Mrs
Sherman, Mr V
Molony, Miss O
Brull, Mrs S M and child
Gosling, Mrs L
Murray, Mr H B
O'Rohke, Miss
Edwards, Mrs and infant
Donaldson, Miss
Christie, Mr James
Freshficid, Miss J
Neilson, Mr G
Welch, Mr G N
Bose, Miss H
Nelson, Mr S C
Macalmont, Mrs
De Bathe, Mr and Mrs
Price, Mrs L de
Turner, Mrs and infant
Hamilton, Lord F
Milne, Mr S H
Kay, Mr C H
Janett, Capt C.
Songbotham, Mr R H
Rice, Mr A C
Dulia, Mr R
Renus, Mr W
Campbell, Mr T B
Macdonald, Mr J
Mocatta, Mr O E
Ghose, Mr B G
Watson, Mr J Proctor and Mrs
Praed, Mrs M
Riches, Miss N
Heale, Mrs and infant
Young, Miss J C
Walmsley, Mr H
Lawrence, Miss
Bawerman, Mr W E
Wilson, Mr W B
Wickham, Mrs H B
Nauns, Mr M
Orr, Mr J and Mrs
Halland, Mr G
Findlater, Mr W A V
Yages, Mr A
Croft, Sir F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Thompson, Mr B W O
Rodsonachi, Mr C
Wilder, Mr P
Castwright, Mr S W
deSaone, Mr Prier
Dun, Mr W W and Mrs
Branwell, Maj H D and Mrs
Graham, Mr R and Mrs
Nadon, Mr P F
Armiston, Mr G A
Tucker, Mr A L P
Reilly, Mr H T and Mrs and infant
MacCan, Mr W J M
Savage, Hon H
Fredheim, Mr H
Smyth, Mr A H
Crosfield, Mr A J
Wood, Mr F P
Ash, Mr H D
Vandeleur, Maj R S
Hunt, Maj F D and Mrs
Nesfield, Mr J C
Clark, Mr Duncan, Mrs and child
Fubrece, Col T and Mrs
Tichborne, Sir H and Lady
Saunders, Mr C H
Colesworth, Mr C G
Mackinnon, Mr W and Mrs
Hill, Miss E
Khivaja, Mr A M
Morgan, Mr H R
Invantain, Mr W C and Mrs
Elliot, Hon A
Turner, Miss J A
Wynille, T Mrs
Evans, Mrs N W
Mountain, Miss D
Blood, Sir B
Rosher, Mr F E
Rosher, Mr (Jnr)
Bishop, Miss S
Powell, Mr E B
Kennard, Mr T
Mumme, Mrs S C and inft
Churchill, Mr S G S
Childs, Sir Hill
Maguns, Mr T A
Ward, Mr W
Holman, Mr W
Dutt, Dr A C
Martin, Mr R
Maunsell, Mrs
D'acoz, Mr D'adekun and Mrs
Trench, Mr J S
Marchioness of Lansdowne
Scott, Mr J J Mrs and Miss
Mester, Mr F P
Beatty, Maj G A Mrs and infant
Clarke, Mrs A B
Bunbury, Mr H J
Morgan, Mr H R
McMilan, Mrs
McMilan, Mr and Mrs
Clarke, Mrs
Ballpett, Mr C W
Somerset, Mr A F
Chaz'd' Est Mons G
Bell, Maj J B
Blair, Mr R F
Bulman, Mr J W
Maeroile, Mr B F
Williams, Mr Harry
Cornelius, Mrs B
Deston, Capt F
Ewart, Mr E M
H H the Jam of Navanagar
3 A D C's
Shivsingji, Mr J
Haesman, Dr Mrs and Miss
Sims, Mr N
Nicholson, Mrs F and Miss
Collie, Mr R A
Kidd, Mr H
Robertson, Mr A
Paitke, Mr W Van
H H the Aga Khan
Mehdi, Mr A
Mahomed, Mr G
Masson, Lady
Wilkinson, Mr J and Mrs
Dyer, Mr J F
Ucke, Miss C
Von, Furstruberg, Miss C
Ville Mr and Mrs
Bonrson, Mr F
McCalmont, Mrs
De Bathe, Mr V and Mrs
Pfaff, Mr H A and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Pugh, Mr A J
Palit, Mr L and Mrs
Baeyers, Baron and Baroness
Fraser, Mr L
Wheatley, Maj P
Friedheim, Mr H

FROM PORT SAID.

Robinson, Mr J H
Fisher, Mr J A, Mrs and Miss
Fisher, Miss L L
Castlemau, Mrs G A
Postlewaite, Miss
Cable, Miss
Buxton, Miss M
Williams, Mr
Bishop, Mr W H and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

De L'ma Mr S A
Williams, Mrs, Miss and Master
Pratt, Miss F H
Ross, Mrs A G and 2 infts
Ross, Mr A G
Marshall, Mrs R D
Ashburner, Capt
Dannals, Mr J

FOR COLOMBO.

Ainley, Mr J R and Mrs

FOR HONGKONG.

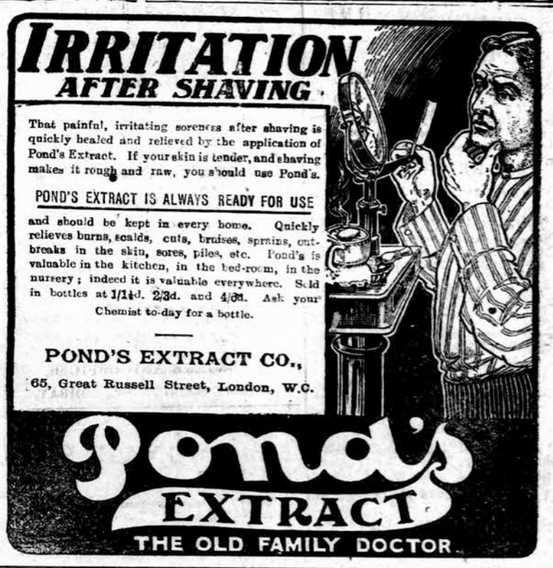
Hall, Mr J H
Greig, Mrs H and Miss
Mead, Rear Admiral and Mrs
Wild, Mrs and Miss
Somerville, Mr A P
Slocombe, Mrs J
Slimon, Miss F
Slimon, Miss J
Hamilton, Lord F
Converse, Hon M and Mrs
Tarbox, Miss S
Alison, Mr C E and Mrs
Thrasher, Mr S

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Low, Mr J C and Mrs

FOR SYDNEY.

Osborne, Mr C F
Osborne, Mr C T
Sprague, Miss M
Smith, Mr J P
Johnston, Mr J R



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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1908.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

MR. CHARLES MCMINN, C.S.I., in a paper read before the East India Association the other day, introduced himself as one who commenced his Indian studies more than fifty years ago, and a domiciled Indian who hopes to finish his life in India. He then proceeded to deal with facts and fictions concerning the wealth and progress of this country, giving undeniable facts and nailing every lie to the counter. He referred to the recent utterances of a Member of Parliament who in one place stated that in the last forty years of the century thirty millions died of hunger, and in another place alleged that thirty millions had died in ten years from poverty. Elsewhere he stated that thirty millions of people in India spoke and wrote English, while the census records, from the statements of the English-speaking people themselves, indicate only one million; a similar total covering the number of deaths from poverty. Similarly, an orator in Madras gave the sales of the East India Company at 337 millions, but on referring to authority Mr. McMinn found the real amount to be 37; the Company's capital of forty thousand pounds being stated at four millions. Similarly in a great work on "Economic History" it is stated that the British imposed an "unjust and enormous" duty on Indian cotton of twenty per cent. On reference to the quoted authority, it will be found that the rate is 4*d.* per cwt. As cotton was 5*d.* per pound the rate was less than one per cent. The truth is that foreign cotton was paying 5*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., while Indian cotton had the preferential tariff, less than one per cent. The idea that the wealth of England causes the poverty of India was also duly confuted, the essayist ruminating:—"In the East every prospect, physical and political, is more or less hazy. The philosopher believes that all is delusion; the traveller through the desert, when he sees water, generally fancies that it is the sheen of a mirage. So the ten thousand Greeks, when first they caught sight of the sea after long wandering in Asia, repeated with loud acclaim 'Thalassa, thalassa', to assure each other that it was really the long-sought ocean. Many of us have been wandering and toiling for years in order to discover the reality of things Oriental, the exact truth, and when we find even a little piece of it we feel inclined to stop and cry 'thalassa.'"

Mr. McMinn tells us that he has been for years past engaged in an elaborate account of Indian trade, industries, commerce and wealth from the earliest times to the present day. Nothing reliable of the kind has yet appeared, and Mr. McMinn's work will be welcomed if he takes the trouble over it he took over the paper read before the East India Association. In that he showed that the East India Company, far from being hostile to Indian manufactures, spent about a hundred and sixty millions in training artisans, in establishing factories, in buying and transporting to England for sale there the piece-goods, silk, saltpetre, indigo, sugar, which were their principal staples. They sold piece-goods alone for 65·9 million pounds in forty years. For years before the Company ceased to trade they conducted operations at a loss, hoping for improvement, buoyed up by flattering statements from their servants, the commercial agents. The Indian trade was a losing concern, but the Company through its monopolies of tea and opium earned several hundreds of million pounds, which largely paid the expenses of Indian administration out of the pockets of the Chinese consumers of opium and of the British tea drinker. They never said "Leave off weaving; we will weave for you." Indian trade and administration, Mr. McMinn does not seek to deny, up to 1833 were to a certain extent mismanaged through jobbery; exorbitant salaries were paid to about eighty officers, drawing from three thousand to thirteen thousand yearly, similar duties now receiving sometimes one-quarter or one-eighth of the amounts then paid.

The accurate history of the import duties both in England and India is given in detail and the successive steps of preferential tariffs in England and India are given. It is shown how a great trade was built up, how in forty-three articles England greatly favoured India to her own advantage and the commercial fabric cemented by mutual forbearance and favour. There is an idea abroad that trade does not benefit India in its crudest form. We are told that "new products like tea are grown in India, but they are grown mostly by English companies with English capital. The profit comes to England and does not benefit the Indian agriculturist." But Mr. McMinn is able to show the contrary and to prove that half a million labourers are employed on the tea estates—men recruited from the congested districts, who are paid three times the wage they earn at home for about two-thirds the hours exacted by Indian millowners in Bombay. To the officials who plead that the export of food-grains and oil-seeds form only a small percentage of the produce of India and to their statement that India is a fertile country, the people industrious, and even in famine years there is plenty of grain, Mr. McMinn replies, as the result of many years of systematic inquiry, that they are largely delusions. Perhaps one-quarter of the surface may be styled fertile and one-third of the people fairly industrious; while in good years the food-grain outturn would not have a large balance for export if the labouring classes were well fed and in bad years the crop is not sufficient for the year's wants. Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dutt have repeatedly affirmed that even in famine years there is grain enough in the country, but they have advanced no proof, and Mr. McMinn does not hesitate to affirm that while India has been, in the last century, becoming richer and richer, yet during the last thirty years the supply of food-grain has become smaller compared to the demand of a population increasing in numbers and in secondary wants. We can follow Mr. McMinn no further at the present. When the new number of the Journal of the East India Association reaches us containing the full text of his paper we may be able to publish some telling extracts—which will enable the reader to compare the India of to-day with that of 1750, when Montesquieu divided the people of India into "the wretches who pillage and the wretches who are pillaged."

THE FIRST CHARTER.

It is exactly three hundred and eight years to-day since the Charter, granted by Queen Elizabeth to some London merchants, constituted them a corporate body entitled "The Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies," the Charter carrying with it immunity from competition for fifteen years and, quaintly as it may read now, the Charter was subject to revocation under two years' notice if it proved to be injurious to the national interests. The first fleet under the Charter sailed from Torbay on May 2, 1601, but this was by no means the first attempt to trade direct with India. Earlier, in the times of Henry VII, there were attempts to reach India by divers routes, the main idea being to escape the vagueness of the Papal mandate which gave the sole right to Portugal, but except that much money was spent and many lives lost nothing resulted. The final impetus was given by the defeat of the Armada. In the following year, 1589, Queen Elizabeth gave a licence for three ships to trade direct with India, and in 1591 the first English squadron sailed into the Indian Ocean. Only two out of the three ships reached South Africa. One had to be sent back with cases of scurvy, the "Penelope" went down in a storm, while the "Edward Bonaventure" passed up to Zanzibar, across to Cape Comorin and on to the Malay Peninsula, and eventually Captain Lancaster had the satisfaction of landing in England a rich cargo. Later the Dutch secured a fine trade with the East, and Antwerp practically became the headquarters of the Indian trade in Europe. The Netherlands war ruined that trade and made it imperative that England should, if at all, carry on her trade direct. As a result the body of merchants who eventually became "Kampani Sahib Bahadur" decided to move in the matter. £30,133 was subscribed and on September 25, 1599, a petition was made to Queen Elizabeth for the power of incorporation "for that the trade of the Indias being so far remote from hence, cannot be traded but in a joint or united stock." The permission of the Queen was negatived by the Privy Council, which thought it saw the approach of the Netherlands war and more delay occurred. On September 23 of 1600 the final preparations commenced with the purchasing of ships. Besides the merchantmen was bought for £3,700 the "Mare Scurge," a warship of six hundred tons, in the refitting of which, so little has the world changed, a barrel of beer was supplied daily for the shipwrights, "so that they leave not their work to run to the ale-house." The next progress was to decide to increase the scope of the enterprise and also to increase the capital to £68,373, and in order to do this Queen Elizabeth granted the Charter, the anniversary of which falls to-day, which was stated to be "for the Honour of our Nation, the Wealth of our People, the Increase of our Navigation and the advancement of lawful traffick, to the benefit of our Common-wealth." Many years elapsed before it was perceived to be necessary to add a fifth reason "and for the better governance of those lands."

THE SEASON OF CALAMITIES.

GALES one must expect at this time of the year in the Northern Hemisphere, but few would expect the list of calamities at the festive season to be added to by one of such appalling magnitude as that in Southern Italy. Words are bald things with which to describe the sudden wiping out of towns and the sudden death of a hundred thousand people. The fact itself is hard to imagine and the details are unimaginable. The violent history of the overwhelmed Messina is curiously written in its Cathedral. Commenced in 1098 its architecture is a mass of patchwork. In 1245 the building was seriously damaged by fire, and in 1559, the campanile was burned down, while in 1783 an earthquake overthrew the campanile and transept. The town, however, has not suffered alone from the elements, for through centuries it was conquered and reconquered in most stubborn battles, while in 1743 plague killed between forty and fifty thousand of its inhabitants and in 1854 cholera carried off some fifteen thousand people. Despite all, trade has always flourished there, aided by one of the best harbours in Europe which accommodates nearly two million tons of shipping every year. It is but a few months since floods devastated Calabria and Sicily and the spell of centuries of bad luck has yet, it would seem, to be broken.

MR W GRAHAM, Barrister-at-Law, who has been in hospital with enteric at Calcutta, is convalescent, and proceeds on a sea voyage.

MR. BARDLEY WILMOT, lately Director-General of Forests, goes on special duty under the Bombay Government, in connection with the forests in that Presidency.

OFFICIALS and men of the Great Western Colliery, Abergovfi, to the number of over 900 have received notice to terminate their contracts. The colliery is owned by the Great Western Railway Company.

"If Shakespeare were now in London, he would probably enjoy going to the Alhambra or the Empire," said the Rev. Stewart Headlam at a gathering of the Playgoers' Club in the Hotel Cecil.

PROFESSOR WALTER EILWEBER, who was accused in Berlin of boxing the ears of a pupil so severely that the boy's health was injured, pleaded that he had been an officer, and could not endure undisciplined boys.

It is stated, says the "Morning Post," that arrangements are being made to hold a great Polish demonstration against Prussia in the year 1910, to which Poles from all parts of the world are to be invited.

THE large French firm of Schneider are continuing the despatch from their Creusot works of large quantities of arms and ammunitions for Salonika. The last shipments from Havre reached to nearly a quarter of a million sterling in value.

THE steamship "Corinthic," which has sailed from Wellington, New Zealand, for England, carries 45,000 boxes of butter valued at £109,000, and 18,000 crates of cheese valued at £68,000. This is the largest shipment of dairy produce this season.

THE twenty choicest boxes of prize-winning apples at the exhibition at Portland, Oregon, will be sent, says a San Francisco correspondent, to European monarchs. Ten boxes will be sent to King Edward, and ten to the Emperor William of Germany.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" states (according to a Central News telegram) that the German Ministry of Marine has ordered 400,000 tons of English and Scotch coal through the agency of Hamburg firms.

AN American Consular report states that the Japanese Government has decided to take over the sale of medicines, and a Bill to that end may be introduced during the coming session of the Diet. The reason given for the step is the poor quality of medicines sold in the country.

THE release from prison is announced of Stoker Edward Allen Moody, the ringleader of the "on the knee" mutiny at Portsmouth about two years ago. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, but that sentence was afterwards reduced to three years. The actual remission is about three months, and he escapes nine months' police surveillance.

DURING the voyage of the Anchor liner "California" from Glasgow to New York, a gigantic wave bent one of the steel supports of the bridge and knocked down David Bearn, of Dundee. He would have been washed overboard but for Mrs. Angus, the wife of a California capitalist, who seized him and dragged him to a place of safety.

IN acknowledging the present of a motor-car from his diocese, the Bishop of Worcester says he trusts that the car will be a sort of parable denoting the way in which the diocese means to pull together, every wheel and fitting doing its work in conjunction with the whole. He adds: "Let me hope that no vigilant critics may entrap the road, and no breakdown of the machine may hinder our progress."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

NATIVE! ARCHBISHOP TRENCH wrote a generation back a most instructive and interesting book on the Study of Words, which had a great vogue in its day. It has well nigh been forgotten now, but it is a work which may be read with equal profit to this day. He traces the rise and fall of words in their moral value; he give numerous instances to show how words, thoroughly innocent and respectable in their origin, have been perverted in course of time to base uses, reflecting in themselves the baseness of the human nature. "How many words," he says, "have been dragged downward with themselves, and made more or less partakers of their own fall, having once an honourable significance, they have yet with the deterioration and degeneration of those that used them, or those about whom they were used, deteriorated and degenerated too?" I am led to this brief preliminary, disquisition by the resentment which is felt by Indians, when they are designated by Europeans as natives. Mr. Shyamji, of "The Indian Sociologist" lately protested in a London daily, with the virulent vehemence peculiar to himself, against the use of this word. There are natives,—I use the term in its proper significance as I should apply it to myself,—who propose that they should retaliate by calling Europeans by the name of Feringhees. We are natives of India in the same sense as Englishmen are natives of England. There is nothing offensive or derogatory in the word itself. Why, then, is the epithet resented by many among us? It is because they feel that it is one of those words which "bear the slime of the serpent's trail." They feel that it implies subjection and inferiority. They suppose that it carries with it a tinge of contempt for the people about whom it is used by the Western, that it conveys a triumphant assertion of superiority and domination, that it signifies a galling badge of servitude, wherever the word "native" is employed by the English in their books or speech, it refers to some coloured race brought within the ever-extending red line of the Empire. I have attempted to give a psychological reason for the offence taken by educated Indians. But the question for determination is whether it is right that they should take offence. Does the unfortunate epithet denote, in the language of Trench, the deterioration and degeneration of those that use it, or of those about whom it is used? It certainly does not connote the degradation of the people about whom it is used. It is, however, galling to the pride of Indians, because it reminds them of an unquestioned fact, namely, that of their subjection. The terms, European and native, at once call to their mind the idea of the ruler and the ruled. But we have no right to complain, simply because the word is surrounded with associations which are disagreeable to some of us. Nor can we justly condemn the people using it, unless they want to convey thereby an unworthy sneer or contempt. If Europeans employ it offensively, then it denotes their own degradation, and not that of the people described as natives. I take it that, ordinarily, the word is used in its original, harmless, sense. But in any case, it would be a more manly and dignified attitude on our part to accept the situation and utter no complaint. To object to the designation is like a futile railing at our fate. We cannot blot out the term from the dictionary. But what we may do is to live up to it so that it may be purged of whatever offence it may now imply, and may rise with ourselves in dignity and honour.

HOMAGE TO THE RULERS.

THERE is another reason for the aversion felt for the word. It has its root in the fondness of some Indians for the European style and manners, and European costume. If it were possible, they would prefer to pass for Westerns. Many more, who habitually wear their own national dress, affect English garments while travelling, because of its convenience and of the importance it gives to the wearer. The very natives of the lower class respect their own countrymen better in their outward assumption of the European. I know Indians in high positions who like immensely to be addressed by their servants and subordinates as Saheb, and not Sheth; Babu, Tatya, Myan are terms of respect, but they are usually held to be of no account before the subtle charm of the appellation of Mister. A doctor would feel insulted if he were called by the vernacular equivalent of Vaid or Hakim. A teacher would like to be accosted as master and not as Mehetaji or Pantoji. This is because the indigenous terms are supposed to imply inferiority. I confess I should take it almost as an affront, if I were made a Khan Saheb or a Rao Bahadhour. I should much rather glory in the simple majesty of Mister. This may be a weakness; it may be an unpatriotic and perhaps, an unnatural desire, and it may not be possible to depend on rational grounds. But so it is, the feeling is there. When English knowing Indians meet, they often talk in English. "It comes so natural to us!" Some of them will say with pride. We can not offer a greater insult to an educated Indian than by writing to him a letter in our own mother-tongue. The very word "educated" conveys a knowledge of English. Swadeshism is but an idea of yesterday. But Indians have always preferred "Belati" or Europe-made goods, including those made in Germany to the corresponding "Gavthi" or country-made article, although it could be had for much less. The very term "Gavthi," carried with it a stamp of clumsiness and inferiority. In how many Hindu and Parsi homes is the homely vernacular discarded for such words as Mamma and Pappa, Aunty and Hubby! We have cads among us as there are everywhere else. In European costume they will talk with the Marathi coolie in Hindustani, as spoken by Europeans, imitating them in their accents and even their inaccuracies. Thus, Sir, in a hundred diverse ways we pay homage to our rulers from the West, and if some of us were to confess the truth, we should have much preferred to be born in the West. The objection to the word "native" arises, as I have tried to show, from a combination of likes and dislikes, foibles and weaknesses, predilections and prejudices. What a wonderful thing is human nature!

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE appointment of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, is received with much gratification by the Indian community. Some Parsi writers regret that no Parsi has yet been chosen for the coveted distinction, and they put forward the name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as one who ought to have been selected long ago for the office. All are, however, agreed in cordial acknowledgment of the merits of Mr. Chandavarkar. He has been as steady and zealous a worker in the field of education, as he has been in that of social reform. He has given his services to the cause of higher education, but the education of the masses is, to my mind, the subject nearest his heart. For he clearly sees that the improvement of the home, the raising of the standard of home-life, can be best promoted by the spread of enlightenment. Popular education should be the most important plank in the platform of the social reformer. His discourses may do some good and his example may do much more. But there is nothing to rouse the national consciousness to social abuses and religious wrongs so efficacious as education. As Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Chandavarkar will have more immediately to deal with the problems of higher education and while questions of great magnitude relating to its reform are about to occupy the thoughts of the University, his position will not certainly be a sinecure. Mr. Chandavarker is not a Ranada or a Telang. They occupied a higher plane in regard to intellect and erudition. But after all is said, Mr. Chandavarker is universally recognized as a man of great capacity and greater moral worth, and he has well earned his position and distinctions by his sterling qualities. Before he was appointed to the bench of the High Court, he took an active part, with his seniors, in the discussion of public questions, and had made his mark as a journalist and a speaker. In all he did, he impressed one by his earnestness and sincerity, his sound judgment and unfailing sobriety. While he criticized particular acts of Government, he had ever a keen perception of the benefits of British rule. Having cultivated charity and tolerance, and never been given to extremes, he earned the esteem even of opponents. The qualities of fairness, which always inclined him to moderation, have won him his enviable position in life; and consistently with his invariable practice, he will do his utmost to be equal to the great distinction conferred upon him as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

THE SEA-FACE HUTS.

THE sharp divergence of opinion on public questions, which sometimes takes place between Europeans and Natives, affords food for reflection. How is that one community feels and thinks one way, and the other an entirely different way? The division is not so much between right and wrong, as between European and Indian, the ruler and the ruled. The cleavage has its root and meaning now in the difference of race, now in the divergence of political and social interests. Take the instance of the huts along the Kennedy Sea-Face. Anglo-Indian opinion is on one side, and native opinion is all on the other. One party insists that they are a nuisance and an encumbrance and must be swept away, while the other earnestly appeals for their retention, affirming that it would be cruel to drive back five thousand persons, now living amidst healthy surroundings, to their insanitary quarters. The argument for their retention is dictated by a generous fellow-feeling, stimulated by the idea that these poor folk are proposed to be sacrificed for the comfort and convenience of a few Europeans riding along the sea-face morning and evening. If this were the main object of Government in declaring that the health camps should now be abolished, we should certainly side with the poor inmates on the principle of the greatest good of the greatest number. But historic retrospect given by the Governor to the deputation of the Corporation which waited upon him, tracing the origin of the camps and detailing the circumstances under which they were permitted by Government eleven years ago, strikes one as conclusive in favour of the argument that they must not be allowed to occupy the finest promenade of the city much longer. They were designed to serve a temporary purpose in an exceptional emergency which exists no longer and in circumstances which have materially altered since then. Plague has considerably abated in the city within the last two years, and the outlook seems hopeful. The policy of forcible eviction, ruthlessly pursued in the earlier years of the visitation, has been abandoned as inefficacious. Thousands of buildings have sprung up in the suburbs for the accommodation of refugees from infected areas, and there are many open spaces round about Bombay, where temporary huts may be built. To contend for their retention along the sea-face in the altered circumstances would be tantamount to a plea for their perpetuation. We may feel that the poor and others—dwelling in these camps should be disturbed and driven away from their comfortable quarters. But justice must prevail over a humane sentiment. H. E. the Governor told the deputation that these health camps were fast becoming a misnomer, that they were not only malodorous, but were developing into a public nuisance and that their removal was based on wide considerations of justice and equity, in the interests of the whole mass of the population of the city." No one will maintain that the sea-face is a suitable site for the permanent or indefinite occupation of fragile structures with sanitary arrangements designed to serve a temporary purpose. Suppose there had been no plague, and some one had proposed the erection of such dwellings, in order that the poor might have the benefit of the pure sea-breeze the idea would at once have been scouted. But having been allowed there in a grave emergency to meet urgent requirements, we have got used to the anomaly of an unsightly encumbrance on the finest promenade of the city, and do not think much of a nuisance and a possible danger standing in the midst of its healthiest recreation ground. The dwellers in the camps, enjoying the amenities of the situation, make a grievance of their projected removal, and the longer they are allowed to continue, the greater will be their grievance because it will then be based on a stronger sense of prescriptive right. We may feel compassion for our fellow-Indians, but this feeling must be subordinated to the higher sense and more imperative demands of public justice, to which the Governor made reference in his speech.

DION.

THE SEAMEN'S REST, PRINCE'S DOCK.

An Appeal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Many seamen seldom spend even a Sunday, to say nothing of Christmas and New Year, at home with their families and friends. We are therefore at the "Seamen's Rest," Prince's Dock, making preparation, with the help of kind friends, to entertain at dinner, on the evening of January 1st all seamen, officers, engineers and captains, who care to join us. Would any, who are interested in sailors, care to help us in the way of fruit, sweets or cakes, or even the money with which to buy the same. The Superintendent will be pleased to hear from all who are interested.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN D. MCGREGOR,
Superintendent.

MR. M. C. CLAUGHTON acts as Director of Records to the Government of India vice Mr. E. D. Ross proceeding on leave next month.

MR. G. A. ORMISTON, a well-known Member of the firm of Balmer Lawrie and Co., is retiring from India.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

MESSINA WIPED OUT.

One Hundred Thousand Perish.

RUINS IN FLOOD AND FLAMES.

COAST LINE ALTERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Messina is a mass of ruins. Refugees report that the Hotel Trinacria, with its staff and ninety visitors, the Town Hall, the Bourse, the Post Office and Barracks have been destroyed. Most of the villages along the coast and outskirts of Messina are ruined.

The British and Russian Squadrons have left Syracuse and Augusta, respectively for Messina, to render assistance.

The Pope is greatly distressed at the calamity in the South, and has knelt in prayer. It is stated that he wished to start off to the scene of the disaster, but his doctors dissuaded him from undertaking the fatiguing journey in his present state of health.

The King proceeds to the scene this evening.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

King Emmanuel has started for the scene of disaster. He is accompanied by Queen Elena.

The lower part of the town of Reggio-di-Calabria has disappeared. The rest is in ruins.

The Government has received a wireless message, stating that fifty thousand people have been killed at Messina. Fire completed the destruction. A thousand people were killed at Gaggi and five hundred at Palmi. The total number of casualties is estimated at 75,000.

Heavy rains are intensifying the misery.

There were many English and German tourists among those killed.

The Straits of Messina are strewn with furniture and the debris of buildings carried off by tidal waves. The coast line is altered.

All the Italian warships available, several French and four more British vessels from Malta, together with two German training ships in the Mediterranean, have been ordered to Messina.

King Emmanuel has sent a donation of £8,000 to relieve the sufferers. A Mansion House Fund has been opened and a fund is being raised in America. Hundreds of refugees from Messina are arriving in Catania in a pitiable and half naked state. They relate that shocks drove them from their tottering houses in their night-clothes at five yesterday morning, many jumping from the windows. Mobs of people in helpless panic surged through the streets amid the toppling walls and many people were crushed.

Amongst the wreckage overwhelming the seaward district for three hundred yards. The terror of fire was soon allied. Pillaging was started, but the troops shot down the looters.

FEARFUL DEATH-ROLL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The latest death-roll of victims of the earthquake, is given as seventy thousand in Sicily and thirty thousand in Calabria. Navigation in the Straits of Messina is impeded, the lighthouses not working.

When the earthquake occurred the earth opened with a detonation like simultaneous gun batteries, swallowing up a portion of Reggio. The sea rushed in and engulfed the place.

The inhabitants of Calabria have taken refuge in grottoes and caves among the mountains.

The fire which broke out at Messina has been extinguished.

Italy is plunged in mourning. The Exchanges and Theatres being closed. Relief Committees everywhere are despatching Volunteers for rescue work.

An earthquake shock at Palermo occurred yesterday evening causing a panic.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Advices from Rome state that all the Military Depots are despatching their entire stores of clothing and provisions to the earthquake-stricken population.

The Shipping Companies are sending vessels to take off the destitute.

Weeping crowds have beseiged the telegraph offices in Rome, Naples and Palermo which are unable to send messages to relatives owing to the breakdown of the wire. It is known that of a hundred postal employes in Messina only six were saved.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL SCANDALS.

Abraham Ruef Sentenced.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Abraham Ruef, who has been tried in San Francisco for bribery in connection with Municipal scandals, has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

THE BURNS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Burns has sent a cable to the "Sporting Life" asserting that Johnson's seconds influenced the Police in stopping the fight. He states that Johnson was getting tired. He says he is willing to fight again and declares he can beat Johnson.

BABU Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari and other Bengali gentlemen are proceeding to Jamalpore and Mymensingh to enquire into the alleged sedition and the schools of that source.

THE BLIZZARD IN ENGLAND.

Nineteen Trains Snowbound.

TOWNS ISOLATED.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The blizzard in Great Britain is almost a record one. Nineteen railway trains, in various parts of the country are snowbound, and in several cases the passengers are benighted.

Some towns in Scotland, including Aberdeen and Montrose, are isolated.

ARMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Gun Running Encouraged.

TRADE IN ARMS INCREASING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 30.

News from Kandahar states that consignments of rifles and ammunition continue to reach Southern Afghanistan from the Persian Gulf.

The sale of these is now proceeding in the Hazara country and districts eastwards, where tribesmen have hitherto been unable to obtain breechloading arms owing to their inability to pay for them. Rifles are, however, now so cheap that the Hazaras and the Ghilzais can afford to invest in them, and they are all the more inclined to buy breechloaders, as 100 rounds of ammunition are thrown in for a few extra rupees.

The Amir's sanction to a general arming of the tribes at their own expense has become generally known, and hence the enterprise shown by traders who conduct gun running from the Gulf. They are assured of customers and their profits are so large that they can afford to risk occasional loss of a consignment of arms. They were so successful in their operations last year that trade in arms is now brisker than ever.

Increasing Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Consignments of rifles and ammunition are reported to be still reaching Afghanistan from the Persian Gulf and are now so cheap that even the Hazaras and Ghilzais are purchasing them in quantity.

THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

At yesterday's meeting of the Theistic Conference, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, a well known poet, made an interesting speech, which was an earnest plea for practical social work.

She touched on the weakest point in Social Reform when she pointed out that the development of the sense of personal responsibility for Social Reform had not developed equally with a sense of collective responsibility. It is easier to get together a dozen persons to condemn a social evil, than one, who will in his own sphere make a serious effort to put it down.

EUROPEAN LADY ASSAULTED.

Culprits Suitably Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

A Lahore telegram states that the tonga driver who was charged with assaulting a European lady, on the Murree-Srinagar Road has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and the syce to five years, by Mr. R. Mukerjee, Chief Judge, Srinagar.

EDUCATION IN BURMA.

Moslem Committee Appointed.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

A Moslem Education Committee has been formed in Rangoon, with Sir Charles Fox as President, to found a High School in Burma, similar to the Aligarh College.

THE CHARLES ELLIOT SCHOLARSHIP.

Awarded to a Mahomedan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 30.

The Sir Charles Elliot Scholarship here has been awarded this year to Mahomed Fazullah.

Mr. M. Obaidullah, a recent holder of one of these Scholarships, has received a Government of India Technical Scholarship for three years at the Birmingham University.

THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

Increased Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 30.

According to reports from Kabul, the Amir intends to raise the pay of his regular troops by one rupee per month.

The fact that the pay of the sepoys in the Indian Army is to be raised, may possibly have had its effect in bringing about this charge.

THE "Empire" reports the wedding yesterday of Mr. C. W. Prowder, D. I. G. Bengal Police, to Miss Jessie Keble, daughter of Captain Keble of Darjeeling. The couple left in the afternoon for Bombay en route home.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The "Times" on Dr. Ghose's Speech.

INDIANS ON THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

MATTER FOR DEPRECATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The "Times," in a leading article on Dr. Ghose's address to the Congress, says that, without minimising his good intentions, one feels bound to reflect that the proceedings at the Congress cannot be accepted as conclusive proof of the real attitude of Hindus and still less of Indian opinion in general.

The article doubts whether Lord Morley's scheme adequately safeguards the interests of Mahomedans, and hopes that the scheme in this respect has not assumed its final shape.

It also strongly deprecates the admission of an Indian Member on the Viceregal Council.

Second Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 30.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

At yesterday afternoon's Sessions of the National Congress, Mushir Hussain moved the following resolutions:—

"This Congress views with the greatest indignation the harsh, humiliating and cruel treatment to which British Indians, even of the highest respectability and position, have been subjected to by the British colonies in South Africa and expresses its alarm at the likelihood of such treatment resulting in far-reaching consequences of a mischievous character calculated to cause great injury to the best interests of the British Empire. This Congress begs earnestly to press upon the British Parliament and the Government of India the desirability of dealing with self-governing colonies in the same manner in which they ruthlessly deal with Indian interests so long as they adhere to the selfish and one-sided policy which they proclaim to practice and persist in their present course in denying to His Majesty's Indian subjects their just rights as citizens of the Empire. This Congress, while aware of the declaration of responsible statesmen in favour of allowing self-governing colonies in the British Empire monopolies of vast undeveloped territories for the exclusive white settlement, deems it but right to point out that the policy of shutting the door and denying the rights of full British citizenship to all subjects of the British Crown, while preaching and enforcing the opposite policy in Asia and other parts of the world, is fraught with grave mischief to the future and is as unwise as it is unrighteous."

The resolution was seconded by C. Y. Chintamani and supported by Ibrahim Noordeen Muquadam of Cape Town in Hindustani. Also by Gurnchettyar of Cape Town and by W. L. Dessi, all of whom described the cruelty and injustice Indians were suffering from the British colonies in South Africa.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Nair moved the following resolution:—"This Congress earnestly appeals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to reverse the partition of Bengal or modify it in such a manner as to keep the entire Bengali-speaking community under one and the same administration. This Congress is of opinion that a rectification of this admitted error will restore contentment to the province of Bengal and give satisfaction to other provinces which instead of impairing will enhance the prestige of His Majesty's Government throughout the country."

The resolution was seconded by Babu Ambica Charan Mazumder of Bengal and supported by Harischandra Vishindas of Karachi, who said intellectually, socially and politically Calcutta ruled India; therefore it was not right that Bengal should have been dismembered as it had been.

THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah of Berhampore next moved:—"This Congress enters its emphatic protest against the fresh burden of £300,000 which the British War Office has imposed on the Indian Exchequer for military charges on the recommendation of the Romer Committee, the proceedings of which the Under Secretary of State for India has refused to lay on the table of House of the Commons in contravention of previous practice. The Congress views with deepest regret the repeated imposition of military charges by the British War Office on the Indian taxpayers from the date of the Army Amalgamation Scheme of 1859 in regard to which imposition the Government of India has repeatedly remonstrated. The Congress respectfully urges upon the attention of His Majesty's Government the necessity of revising the Army Amalgamation Scheme of 1859 in the light of the experience of the last fifty years and the desirability of laying down a fair and reasonable principle which shall free the Indian Exchequer from unjust exactions of this character."

The mover said there was no country in the world whose military charges were so high as those of India. The Indian military charges had been trebled during the past few years.

Pandit Rambhaja Datta Chouduri of Lahore seconded.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Deep Narainsing of Bhagalpur moved the following:—

"This Congress accords its most cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and calls upon the people of the country to labour for its success by making an earnest and sustained effort to promote the growth of industries capable of development in the country and respond to the efforts of Indian producers by giving preference wherever practicable to Indian products over imported commodities even at a sacrifice."

In doing so he said that the resolution was an evergreen one and had no finality. The partition resolution might be dropped tomorrow, but the present resolution would not be dropped, even when every man, woman and child took the Swadeshi vow as they had to meet every year and recount what they had done in that direction in every town and hamlet and renew the vow. The success of the Swadeshi movement in Calcutta was very remarkable. Youths who used to dress in Manchester clothes till a few years ago were now without exception clothed in Swadeshi dress. The adoption of the Swadeshi principle had not only a material but political importance as it would supply a great omission in the Government of India. If the people of this country had the direction of their affairs in their own hands, was it possible India would have remained a free trade country while America and other countries dared not open their doors for free trade? The conclusion pointed out was due to the Swadeshi spirit that weavers and Mahomedans of Bengal had been able to resist famine last year and this year.

Mr. K. Perraju Pantulu, of Cocanada, seconding the resolution, said India exported raw materials and imported manufactured articles. India paid the cost of manufactured articles by the value of raw materials, which showed that India was a debtor nation running deeper and deeper into debt. Owing to the spread of the Swadeshi spirit, the demand for clothes from Bengal being great, Madras weavers were now able to earn six annas a day instead of two annas, in spite of the fact that the rise in the wages demand from Bengal could not be met. The helpless condition of the Indian people in not being able to manufacture articles they required was unique. They were entirely dependent on foreign countries for articles of everyday requirement—a thing which should be done away with. Even with regard to western countries the future would be one of industrial wars. They would be anxious to find more markets rather than add to their territories. The strong would have no sympathy with the weak and they could only be strong by being true Swadeshis.

The proposition was further supported and carried.

VALOUR OF INDIAN TROOPS.

Pandit Rambhai Datt Choudhury (Lahore) proposed.—"This Congress prays that the high recognition of valour and fidelity of the Indian troops by His Majesty the King-Emperor in his message to the princes and peoples of India should include the throwing open to Indians of higher careers in the army from which this Congress repeatedly pointed out they have been hitherto excluded."

In doing so he said he was glad he had been put in charge of the resolution because it allowed him the opportunity to publicly announce the fidelity, loyalty and devotion of the province of the Punjab. In some quarters doubts have been expressed concerning their loyalty, though the Punjab was a backward province. The people were very poor. In one thing they would yield to none and that was in possession of common sense. (Laughter.) The speaker proceeded to narrate the history of the Punjab since its annexation in the year 1849. After sixty years of administration under British Raj they were now told that the Punjabis had lost their common sense. He concluded by saying that nothing would please India better than to throw open every possible post of trust and responsibility in the army to men in that army. Their young men also should be brought up in military colleges to fit them for the higher posts in the military service. Let Government remember that trust begets trust, confidence brings confidence. Government must trust Indian subjects who would certainly prove trustworthy.

P. Narayan Menon (Madras) seconded the resolution.

Govinda Shai Sharma of Agra, supporting, said about ten or twelve years ago there was a great deal of agitation among the ruling chiefs which resulted in the formation of a Cadet Corps, which would satisfy the aspiration of the people. The Imperial Cadet Corps was formed by Lord Curzon, who held out that the promise of commission in the regular army would be given to them after they had undergone training. Subsequently they discovered that Lord Curzon, according to his habit, had made a false promise. They found out the object of Lord Curzon. It was to make the members of the Imperial Cadet Corps to follow like body-guard during the Durbar processions that that corps was created.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At this morning's session of Congress, the Hon'ble Mr. Khare, General Secretary, announced the receipt of a telegram by the President from South Africa conveying the wishes of Natal Indians for the success of the Congress, and hoping the deliberations of the Congress would lead to the liberation of nearly 3,000 Indians now suffering imprisonment.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Dr. Satischundra Bannerjee of Allahabad moved the first resolution in these terms:—"This Congress records its satisfaction that the proposal for the separation of the executive and judicial functions received the sanction of the Government in some definite shape for the province of Bengal, but is at the same time of opinion that the scheme should also be extended throughout the country and that they will not succeed in the object unless and until the entire judicial service be placed directly and absolutely under the High Court, or the Chief Court as the case may be, even in the matter of promotion and transfer."

In doing so he said that this subject was old as the hills. The matter, viewed whether as abstracted questions or with reference to concrete instances, was threshed out threadbare both in the East and West. He believed there was now among competent critics unanimity of opinion upon the point neither upon higher ground of principle nor upon comparatively lower ground of practical convenience of the people was it deemed advisable for the prosecutor to be judge, catcher, and punisher of thieves.

Long years had gone by since their distinguished countrymen Mana Mohun Ghose, who had made the subject his own, endeavoured to make plain to the lay mind by stating the sordid facts of typical cases which came under his personal observation. He believed that only about two years ago the President, in his classical budget speech, said that he might without impertinence describe as the last word on the subject.

The speaker gave several instances of hardships caused to litigants and the general public by the combination of two functions in one office and the inconvenience caused to them by the holding of peripatetic courts at places where the presiding judicial officer proceeded for the purpose of sport and pastime.

R. Sathgopachari of Madras, in seconding the resolution, said the proposition had been approved by enlightened opinion in India from Viceroys downward.

Babu Bishungada Chatterjee of Bengal having supported the resolution, Govinda Rao Appaji Balil of Bombay said they had to thank Government for what had been done, but even in Bengal there had been only partial extension of the scheme; but even so if it was sound for Bengal it was equally so in the case of other provinces. He drew attention to the drawbacks of the present system where a thief catcher was also made a thief tryer. He said it was impossible to expect justice under such a system.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

OPPRESSIVE REGULATIONS.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"The Congress deplores the circumstances that led to the passing of Act 7 of 1908 and Act 14 of 1908. Having regard to their drastic character and to the fact that sudden emergency can alone afford any justification for such exceptional legislation the Congress expresses the earnest hope that these enactments will have only temporary existence in the Indian Statute book. The Congress urges upon Government the necessity of (1) placing in regard to legislative administrative matters the Province of Berars on the same footing as the provinces included in British India; (2) establishing of Legislative Council for the combined territory of the Central Provinces and Berars."

"The Congress is of opinion that, having regard to the high prices of food stuffs for the past several years, and the hardships to which the middle and poorer classes had been put to there by, enquiry should be instituted by Government into the causes of such high prices with a view to ascertain how far and by what remedies such causes could be removed."

THE DEPORTATIONS.

Syed Hussain Imam (Bankipore) moved:—"Having regard to the recent deportations in Bengal and the grave risk and the injustice involved in the Government action based upon 'ex parte' untested information and having regard to the penal laws of the country this Congress strongly urges upon the Government the repeal of the Bengal Regulations in other provinces of India. It respectfully prays that persons recently deported be given opportunity of exculpating themselves or meeting any charges that may be brought against them or be set at liberty."

In doing so he said that resolution requires but few words. He had no doubt they had, every one assembled there, made up their minds that the resolution should be carried. The Government should be asked earnestly to repeal the enactments which had in them the very essence of unpropriety. Regulation 3 of 1818 concerned the Presidency of Bengal from which he hailed. There were similar enactments in other presidencies. The Regulation of 1819, which concerned Madras, and of 1827 which concerned the presidency of Bombay.

These regulations were to be respected merely on account of their age. In reason they possess none. The speaker proceeded to discuss the recent deportations from Bengal as to the cause of which nothing was yet known. The Government had a higher duty. That duty was towards the people that when deporting any citizen for whom people had any respect or regard the people should be taken into the confidence of the Government and they should know that the deportation was a right one.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Bose (Bengal) in seconding the resolution made a long and eloquent speech. He felt like a man recovering from a blow or like a man only now risen from sleep seeking unsuccessfully for strands of thought. The privilege of seconding the resolution was to him a sad, solemn duty. One of the deported had been his friend for many years. He maintained, in the altered conditions of society to-day, that the Regulation of 1818 and similar regulations in the sister presidencies were not needed. Government could be in no sort of doubt that every one in India felt their presence in India was a matter of divine dispensation. He himself had always felt that British rule to them had given them their highest ideal—the ideal of Indian nationality.

The resolution was further supported by Rajpul of Punjab and Dr. Tebahadur Sapran of Allahabad.

PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" to-day makes a fierce attack upon Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and his address, and concludes with the following remark, which has reference to the boycott:—

"The Madras Congress curse upon it, will only prove a blessing to it, endear it all the more to the people of India and prolong its life."

THE "STATESMAN."

Referring to the Presidential address at the Madras Congress, the "Englishman" writes:—

"Dr. Ghosh certainly indicates that Extremist ways are not his ways, but he goes on to say it the Madras Congress, for excluding the latter from its deliberation. As a matter of fact, however, it is the Extremists, as a body, who have boycotted Madras, an individual amongst them who have cared to attend Congress has been welcomed. We are all for peace, but there can be no real peace till the enemies of Government have been absolutely isolated, and that course no Congressman has apparently been courageous enough to suggest."

We are informed that Mr. K. Venkata Ramana Rao B. A., has sent the following wires:—

"Bombay, 28th.—To The President.—Requesting delegates facilitate United Congress next year effecting reconciliation."

"Bombay 30th:—To The Chairman, Reception Committee.—Glad acquitted yourself gracefully, strong contrast elected President's vituperative pedantry displaying personal vengeance."

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FRANCE'S MOROCCO POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, DECEMBER 11.

THE "Caries de Maagad," the most reliable of Arab newspapers, recently published three very interesting documents, which are calculated to strip the good natured mask, as worn in the last "Yellow Book," from the face of France. These three letters lay before us the result of the so-called Rabat secret negotiations between Abdul Aziz, at that time both harassed and powerless, and the French Ambassador in Tangier, Regnault, the nimblest supporter of French colonial policy. At that time Regnault had journeyed to Rabat, and was treating with Abdul Aziz concerning the price which the latter was to pay for France's further support. The result of the conference was kept secret; it was, however, well-known that important decisions were come to. It is precisly concerning the outcome of these negotiations that the Tangier correspondent of the "Maagad" is writing to his paper. The letters contain the following facts: In the first, Abdul Aziz promises the French Ambassador to maintain order throughout the whole Shereefian Kingdom, to organise a powerful "military force" for the collection of all taxes; the organisation of such force to be placed in the hands of the French military commission. In the second letter, Abdul Aziz promises the French Ambassador even more. In this, Abdul Aziz entrusts the Chief of the French instructors with the control of the entire military organisation, whereby the latter was to have the right of inspecting at will, and of giving orders through the General Commanding both with regard to the training of the troops, the moving of divisions, and the purchase of arms. The third agreement refers to the financial situation. In this, Abdul Aziz announces his intention of exercising a control over financial matters. A controller is to assist in the drawing up of the budget, which is to have his sanction. All lists of payments, all appointments under Government are to be submitted to this controller, to be tested and improved on. The financial and military controllers are to agree as to the payments of soldiers; the Mashzen is to consult the former concerning the issuing of all loans. The officials in question are to be appointed for a period of 20 years, and, naturally, such appointments, are to be submitted to the French Ambassador for approval, before being made.

These three documents are richer in material than many a book. The carrying into effect of this agreement, which has been hindered for the time being, by the victory of Mulai Hafid, who has been elected by the people and recognised by the Powers, would have meant the complete control of France over this unhappy land, in all military and financial matters.

It would have proved nothing more or less than a secret protectorate. It becomes clear that France despite much talk of loyalty and love of peace, will cling tight to its plans for establishing a protectorate, although daily denying such schemes, which it openly repudiated in face of the protests raised by Germany, in 1903. The question that remains to be answered is how came the French Ambassador to conclude such a treaty, striking a direct blow, as it does, to everything contained in the protocol of Algeciras. This document was signed by France, and the representatives of the French Government gave repeated and emphasised assurances at every sitting of the Conference that the terms of the agreements would be loyally adhered to by France. It is indeed fortunate that the agreement of Algeciras makes this secret Rabat treaty nothing more than so much waste paper and that the French will think twice before attempting to enforce any of the rights accorded to them by Abdul Aziz.

TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

Little by little the institute attached to the Royal Technical High School at Charlottenburg, for the testing of materials has been worked up into an extensive organisation, which has taken the lead in all matters appertaining to technical experiments. It was originally but an institute for mechanical and engineering experiments, such as are in existence in many technical high schools; but it has been systematically extended in the manner that has made "Charlottenburg" famous. Subsequently, a chemical-technical laboratory was added to it, which, in view of the rapid rise of the chemical industry in Germany, proved a necessity and, by its independent organisation has become an important institution. The "Central Institute" for textile technical experiments was next called into being by the practical requirements of industrial life, and became a third source for the decision of the many disputes arising concerning all matters connected with spinning and weaving. Gradually this developed into a gigantic organisation with a regular staff of 226 persons. The ever increasing amount of work was divided out among six different departments: for the testing of metals, for the examination of building materials, for investigations into the manufacture of paper and textile goods, and for experiments with regard to chemistry in general and oils in particular. It proved impossible to extend the work to the examination of food stuffs and drugs, as the latter is the business of the Empire, and already enough has been done in this direction without the assistance of the Prussian State.

A clearer recognition of practical needs allotted the following duties to this enlarged institute: in the first place, it had to prove its superiority to all private institutes of a similar nature by constructing and perfecting all processes, machines, instruments and apparatuses. In the second place, it was apportioned the task of testing on its own initiative and at the cost of the State, all such materials in the improved manufacture of which both State and industry were interested; in the third place, it had to hold its services, against payment, at the disposal of all desiring to have their products tested, with a view to obtaining a testimonial or expert opinion; and, fourthly, the institution was, at the wish of both parties, to act as arbitrator in the case of disputes in which only the quality of materials or of the work was at stake. Such were its thoroughly practical tasks. The only result of its union with the high-school was that, fifthly, special investigations on the part of officials or private persons had to be supported, and, sixthly, students and experts had to be instructed in special matters.

The plant of machinery and tools was a large and comprehensive one. An excellent library has been well-supplied with all the most important technical journals. In all 97 German technical papers, 17 English, 5 French, 4 Swedish, 1 Norwegian and 1 Spanish are taken.

We will only choose a few examples from the large number of tasks accomplished, as quoted in the yearly report. It was proved, in numerous instances, how various is the friction brought into play when one metal is placed on another under similar conditions. It had already been firmly established by practical experience that bronze has a favourable effect on bronze; now it was proved that the latter acts equally favourably on ingot iron; that cast iron on steel-castings must be specially avoided. The power of resistance obtained in pavement blocks of Australian tallow wood, Jarrah and Swedish pine was determined. In the matter of building materials, great attention was given to the testing of cement and sand-lime bricks. Numerous communications were also received from abroad. The change undergone by linoleum in course of time was first definitely proved.

A peculiar speciality has been led up to in the testing of paper manufactures. The institute has often had to express an opinion as to the genuineness of signatures. It has also been able to point out the reasons why printing paper is so non-durable and deteriorates so rapidly; our libraries are in danger of being deprived of a portion of their treasures solely on account of the poor quality of paper supplied by the printing works. Our paper mills have been repeatedly encouraged to supply satisfactory sacks for cement sugar, salts of potash, and artificial manures, in place of the expensive jute sacks now in use. The amount of work done for foreign countries is also remarkable. Special care has also been devoted to the advantages and disadvantages of the various lubricants and the mixtures obtained from them. The report supplies valuable information on this point.

The attitude taken up by the institute is that industrial progress, which it is the duty of this institution to assist, is a matter in which no distinction should be shown between one's own and foreign countries. It is just as much at the disposal of foreign enquirers as of natives. Among the eleven students investigating the various methods of testing paper six are foreigners and only five Germans.

The questions submitted to the institute for decision afford an interesting glimpse into the practical difficulties of manufacture. The report should prove fascinating reading for the technical expert.

CULTURE.

Facts, which have just been made public concerning the education of recruits both in France and Germany, throw an interesting side-light on the existing state of culture in both countries. In France, the number of illiterates among the recruits enrolled last year showed a slight decrease. It is, consequently, alarming to learn that there is an increase of more than 12,000 illiterates among this year's batch of recruits. With the object of testing the knowledge of the young conscripts, questions were put to a number of them; the answers given to these enquiries prove highly characteristic. One of these recruits described Austerlitz as one of Napoleon's ambassadors, another held the Maid of Orleans to be a French Queen, who in 1871 was burnt by the Prussians; the third was under the impression that Victor Hugo was a former lawyer and composer, who had discovered vaccination. In contradistinction, the number of illiterates among the Prussian recruits continues to diminish. The figures for 1907 are now available. In that year there were 151,000 men enrolled for the Army, out of which number only 39 or 0·03 per cent. were without schooling. In the case of the Navy, 9,481 men were enlisted and of these only one was without education. The total percentage of uneducated men in Army and Navy combined amounted in 1907 to 0·02 per cent. This shows a marked progress, as ten years ago the percentage amounted to 1·07.

L. ASCH.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE second session of the Maratha Educational Conference was held in the Town Hall yesterday, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Khasherao Jadhao Sahba of Baroda. About 400 delegates from Bombay, Baroda, Kolhapur, Nasik, Sholapur, Nagpur, Belgaum and other distant places were present. Besides these, there were many visitors numbering about 500. The gathering was on the whole a unique success and the secretaries of the Reception Committee, Messrs. K. B. Korgawkar, B. A., LLF. and R. S. Aswale, deserve to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for the purpose.

The Maharaja of Devas who had promised to preside at the Conference was unable to attend owing to ill health. In his absence Rao Bahadur Khaskerao, who is a sturdy champion of the Maratha cause, was voted to the chair.

Amongst those present at the Conference, there were the following:—Sardar Narsingrao Raje Ghorpade, Sardar Waghoji Raje Shirke, Sardar Ramrao Devkar, Sardar Mane, Sardar Appasaheb More, Sardar Appasaheb Ghorpode of Gajendrabad, Sardar Gosalwadkar of Kholapur, Sardar Anandrao Powar, Shrimant Bhowsaheb Gaikwad, Rao Rahadur Jijaba Mobile, Bar.-at-Law, Rao Bahadur Baburao Chavan, Rao Saheb Annasaheb Shetole, Bar.-at-Law, Rao Saheb Shinde, Rao Saheb Mane, Rao Saheb Bhosale Mamledar, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. G. K. Kadam, Captain Shirke, Captain Sawant, Lieutenant Powar, Mankari Jugdale, Rao Saheb Kadam Mamledar, Rao Bahadur D. H. Budade, Rao Saheb Malop, Shet Tukaram Jaoji, Rao Saheb Rukare, Mr. Bagaji Kale, Dr. Kadam, Mr. Sadashivrao Kadam, Mr. Rokde, Dr. Chavan, Shrimant Tarlekar, Rao Saheb Avate; Rao Saheb Aswale and K. R. Korgawkar, Secretaries of the Reception Committee; Dr. S. W. Mathre, Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Naik, Mr. Goverdhan B. Naik, and Mr. Luxman Deva Rao, and several leading Maratha gentlemen of Bombay and the mofussil.

The Chairman in a short and felicitous speech gave the report of the work done after the last year's Conference which was held at Dharwar. He said that the Marathas from all parts of the Presidency deeply sympathised with the aims and objects of the Conference and it was a happy sign of the times that there was a spirit of enthusiasm for spreading education amongst the Maratha communities. While other communities are progressing, he saw no reason why the Marathas should not come forward under the ægis of the British Government who always gives every facilities for education without distinction of caste or creed. He impressed the audience with the necessity of a forward march in the path of education.

Shrimant Manaji Kavrj Raje Shirke, chairman of the Reception Committee, then welcomed all the delegates fully impressing upon them the necessity of unity and co-operation.

Propositions were then passed expressing the sorrow of the Conference at the death of Shivaji Rao Holkar, Prince Fateh Sing of Baroda, Lady Clarke, Raja Ram Sastri Bhagavat, and Vasudeva Rao Birje, Editor of "Din Bandhu." In response to an appeal from the widow of Rao Birje, a collection of Rs. 600 was made on the spot for her help and further proceedings of the Conference were then adjourned to this day.

JAM OF NAWANAGAR.

Engaged to an Indian Princess.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 30.

A "Pioneer" special London telegram, dated 29th December, states that the "Daily Graphic" is informed that the Jam of Nawanagar (Ranjitsinhji) is engaged to a well-known Indian Princess, much his junior.

A GREAT fair of fashions will be held in London next June. Influential support has been accorded to the enterprise, one of the most interesting features of which will be a collection of fashions of former days.

A SUGGESTED ORIGIN FOR PERSIAN FAIENCE.

By E. Agnes R. Haigh.

(The following article, contributed by a resident of Bombay, appears in the current number of the "Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs." The interest created by the collection referred to, in the opening paragraph, was renewed by a recent exhibition of Mahomedan art held in the Guildhall, London, in the autumn of this year, in connexion with which the article is published. We regret that it is impossible to reproduce the excellent photographs and drawings which illustrate the article) :—

An exhibition of the mediæval faience of Persia and the Nearer East, which was held in the gallery of the Burlington Fine Arts Club in the summer of last year, served to renew, but did not succeed in solving, the problems which have so far been inextricably bound up with the subject. These problems—due to the curious scarcity of contemporary records—are, briefly, as follows :—

Why did this art arise apparently full-grown, with no definite pedigree or antecedents, in three separate localities—namely, Persia, Damascus and Rhodes?

How is it possible to account for the extraordinary resemblance between the specimens of this ware produced in Damascus and Rhodes to one another and to those originating in the various centres of its manufacture in Persia, most of which are of a somewhat earlier date?

The actual site of the manufacture of Rhodian ware is now no longer a matter for dispute. Dr. A.J. Butler, in his article on the subject which appeared in the July number of the "Burlington Magazine" last year, states that kilns certainly existed at Lindus in Rhodes, and himself confirms the account of Prof. Middleton, who had visited the spot, and related that he had seen fragments and wasters, proving that the ware originated in the island itself and was not merely an importation into it.

The date of production of the famous Persian faience is usually supposed to extend from the beginning of the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth centuries. Mr. C. H. Read, in his introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition, states quite definitely that it "begins with the early thirteenth century." Some of the wall-tiles, though not the vases, may belong to an even earlier date. The ware of Damascus and Rhodes is considerably later. It appears to belong almost entirely to the sixteenth century. Now, as to the problems. It is quite certain that this unique and highly-developed art cannot have arisen in full maturity without any antecedents. It is equally certain that the very close likeness existing between the products of the ceramic art of Persia, Damascus and Rhodes cannot be due to mere coincidence. It remains, therefore to search for a parent for the faience of mediæval Persia, and to look for the channel through which the knowledge of it can have passed at a later period into Syria and Asia Minor.

The theory which has gained most common acceptance is that the technique and inspiration were introduced into Persia, Syria and Asia Minor by the conquering Moslem races. This explanation, it is supposed, covers both problems, and accounts, moreover, for a certain resemblance which the faience of Persia and the Nearer East bears to the so-called "Hispano-Mauresque" ware.

On the other hand, however, there is no evidence to indicate, much less to prove, that the Arabs practised or were capable of practising any such art. Artistically the Arabs were not a creative people. It is true that they were in great measure responsible for the revival of learning in Western Europe; also that many famous Arab rulers have been distinguished patrons of the arts, in the same way that they acted as guardians and exponents of science and literature. But their whole talent lay in the direction of assimilating and interpreting, not of creating. The part they played in the history of civilization is not unlike that of the ancient Phœnicians, who diffused the culture that they had learnt in other countries, far and wide, without ever evolving one of their own. Again, if the ceramic art of Persia, which began to flourish in the thirteenth century, was due to the influence of Moslem races, how is it possible to account for the long delay which preceded its practice in Damascus and Rhodes?

Now the people of Persia, in contrast to their Arab conquerors, have always shewn themselves possessed of great artistic taste and skill, and have, as a rule, worked out their own national ideas. Foreign influence has, of course, played its part, but has been in each instance, subordinated to their own general scheme and intention. Freeman, in his "History and Conquests of the Saracens," points out that the Persian spirit was vigorous and stubborn, and that it recovered from Macedonian Parthian, and Arabian conquest to a fresh outburst of "national" vigour on each occasion. Following upon the Arab conquest, the dynasties of the Samanians and the Dailamis, which arose in the tenth century of the present era, and the el-Ghaznah dynasty, whose power lasted on until the latter part of the twelfth century, deliberately identified themselves with the ancient glories of Persia; boasted of genealogies connecting them with the national sovereigns of former times, and cultivated a national un-Arab (1) literature. Was it, then, due entirely to accident that the display of activity and zeal in this new ceramic art followed upon two centuries of vigorous national anti-Mahomedan reaction? Was it due to accident that, to quote the words of Major Murdoch Smith ("Persian Art,") "works of art are almost exclusively confined to the parts of the country inhabited by the old Aryan stock i.e., the centre, south and east? profoundly as Chinese porcelain influenced later (i.e., sixteenth century) ceramics in technique and design, no trace of such influence can be detected in the faience of the thirteenth century." We are forced to the conclusion that the ceramic art productions of mediæval Persia were a revival or development of an art which, whatever may have been its ultimate extraction, had been already known and practised in some form, and that the incentive to its renewal was supplied by changed conditions or some new influence. Dr. A. J. Butler, in the article above referred to, puts forward an original and interesting theory which attributes the whole of the art of the Nearer East to an Egyptian source. The art of decorating faience with beautiful glazes and enamels was, as he points out, known in ancient Egypt, and continued to be practised down to the middle ages. It may very well be that Egyptian lustre-technique may have exerted some influence, perhaps direct, upon the lustre-ware of mediæval Persia. None the less, it cannot be conceded either that the knowledge of the process was as he claims, confined to Egypt in ancient times, or that the ceramic arts attained an excellence in ancient Egypt unrivalled elsewhere.

We find in Europe in the island of Crete, a flourishing and most remarkable art covering the greater part of the period 3000—1300 B. C. The discovery and development of this art was practically confined to Crete, though it subsequently descended into the art of the so-called "Mycenaean" period, which embraced the greater part of the S. E. Mediterranean basin. This local Cretan ware is roughly divided into four periods,—early Minoan middle Minoan, late Minoan and early Mycenaean. In the middle Minoan period the manufacture of highly finished wares was known and practised, and faience,—belonging to this period has been found as good as any that was produced in ancient Egypt. By 2500 B. C. this art had reached high perfection of technique and artistic inspiration. The finest Minoan ware, including a very fine variety called "Kamares" from the site of its discovery, was an elaborate polychrome, decorated with black varnish on a buff clay slip, or with brilliant designs in yellow, orange, red, or crimson on a black varnish ground.

Dr. Evans, (2) describing a particular cup with a water lily design, states that "it is one of the finest products of the Minoan, " or any other age ' " As to the actual process Dr. D. Mackenzie states that "(3) we shall have to go back at least to the close of the fourth millenium B. C. for the beginning of the use of glaze and other paints in the pottery of Crete ' and again, " Crete possesses a glaze technique going back to the earliest use of paint in pottery. " The teaching and methods of these Cretan potters descended into " Mycenaean," and through "Mycenaean" into classical art. "The one great heritage that the Greek world received from Crete was lustrous glaze medium and traditions of style and technique in survival of revival connected with its use." (4) The art of decorating in fine glaze and lustre, which was undoubtedly indigenous in Crete, was probably quite as old as, and in no way inferior to the similar art practised in Egypt. With the subject of technique, however, I do not propose to deal in detail.

The motive and design of the early mediæval faience of Persia is distinguished by a particular trait—namely, that it is strikingly un-oriental in character. In no other form of oriental art do we find employed as customary devices:—(a) Curvilinear and rectilinear ornamentation e.g., undulating scrolls curves, etc. (b) Vegetable motives treated in their natural, not conventionalized form. (c) Real living nature accurately reproduced, and especially such animals as the hound, stag, lion, bull, waterfowl. etc.

These forms of decoration were all first adopted or created by the European artists who worked in the lands of "Mycenaean" civilization in pre-Greek times.

Now, Crete was certainly the earliest home of the ceramic art in Europe, although the typical Cretan ware—that called " Minoan " and " Kamares,"—is a purely local art. In dealing with " Mycenaean " ceramics, however, the direct successor and derivative of this art, we are dealing with the products of a very widespread civilization. The different periods and kinds of " Mycenaean " pottery (the production of which extends, roughly speaking, from the beginning of the sixteenth to the end of the eleventh century B. C.) are far too numerous to be described in this paper. That of the best period is made of a very fine clay with highly polished surface, decorated with designs in black, red, or yellow, and is generally characterized by the use of vegetable or marine subjects, although its scope in general is remarkably wide. " Mycenaean " pottery has been found scattered all over the " Mediterranean " area, chiefly on the mainland of Greece; in Crete, Cyprus, and Sicily; in the Aegean islands, and occasionally in Asia Minor. Fig. 1, (5) which represents fragments of pottery of the early " Mycenaean " period found in Crete, gives a good idea of the characteristic floral and vegetable motives, treated in the customary life-like and naturalistic manner. That this very remarkable art of " Mycenaean " pottery is of native growth and not a foreign importation hardly anyone would attempt to deny. To quote one of the most careful writers (6) on Classical and pre-Classical pottery :— " One point seems to be abundantly clear, viz., that Mycenaean decoration owes nothing to Oriental influences. That there was a close relation with the East has already been indicated, and is much more apparent in other forms of " Mycenaean " art, but no student of this (ceramic) art in general can doubt that it is, as has been pointed out, purely spontaneous and unique the art of a people of genuine artistic genius. Among the arts of ancient races it stands alone in this respect, that of Egypt and Assyria, its only prominent rivals, being essentially conventional.' "

With the Dorian invasion of Greece the curvilinear and naturalistic designs of the "Mycenaean" period gave place to a rectilinear and geometric decoration. There was a marked decline in the portrayal of living nature and more attention was paid to conventional designs and decorative schemes. The meander and check-board patterns were introduced; chevrons, hatched lines, squares, diagonals; motives of dots, triangles and lozenges, and a conventionalised form of the "Mycenaean" spiral.

A more intimate connexion with the East in the seventh century B. C., produced its effect upon the ceramic arts through the medium of Persian tapestries. metal-work etc. Continuous friezes of animals appears; also fantastic monsters; and the whole system of ornamentation is marked by what is termed "horror vacui," a dislike of leaving a vacant space, which led the artist to cover the whole available field with profuse ornamentation.

The rise of a genuine Hellenic art of vase painting in classical times displaced the last remnants of this art which was driven to seek a home elsewhere, and continued to flourish in the islands and cities of Ionia.

It was mentioned above that the three great homes of ceramic art-production in ancient times were Egypt, Assyria, and among the peoples of "Mycenaean" culture, of which the "Mycenaean" variety was distinguished from the other two by its naturalistic representation of animal and vegetable motives. When, therefore, we see an art of pottery arise apparently full-grown in mediæval Persia in the thirteenth century, without any known previous history or recognised antecedent, of which, moreover, exactly this same naturalistic treatment of animal and floral designs is the special distinguishing feature, one question immediately suggests itself: may not traditions of "Mycenaean" art have descended into the latter, supplying at once its chief motive and a short cut to perfection of style? To answer this we must examine the historic connexion between the two peoples and see if it was sufficient to provide a channel through which the arts of "Mycenaean" peoples might have found their way into Persia.

We left " Mycenean " art in its final home in Ionia, to which it had been driven by the Dorian invasion of Greece. One of its latest known manifestations was the flourishing ceramic art of Rhodes in the seventh and sixth centuries B. C. Beyond that date it has not been definitely traced, but it is certain that it must have left a very definite impress upon the art of succeeding generations.

Now in the sixth century b.c. Cyrus, King of Persia, attacked Croesus, King of Lydia, and subdued the Greek cities of Asia Minor. In the fifth century b. c. Darius I, and afterwards Xerxes, carried war into Greek territories, and though they obtained no permanent foothold in Greece itself, renewed and confirmed their authoritoy in Asia Minor. In 401 b. c. Persia employed Greek mercenaries under Cyrus in the battle of Cunaxa. In 333 b. c. Persia was conquered by Alexander of Macedon, and thus brought directly under the influence of Greece. In short from the beginning of the seventh century b. c. until the foundation of the Parthian empire, about the middle of the third century b. c., communication between Greek lands, especially those of Asia Minor and the islands, which we know to have been the latest home of "Mycenaean" art, and Persia, was practically uninterrupted. During this period a free interchange of ideas must have taken place between the two countries. We have seen that contact with Persia and the East in general introduced new elements into " Mycenaean " art in its later history, as instanced by a new variety of pottery which arose at that period, the so-called Corinthian and Rhodian wares. One can hardly doubt that late " Mycenaean " or " Aegean ' decorative motives had at least as much influence on Persian artists as Persian methods and motives exercised in Greece, and were, no doubt, freely used under a dynasty of rulers who were enthusiastic patrons of the arts. (7).

The rule of the semi-barbarous Parthian monarchs was definitely antagonistic to art and we hear little of its development under the warlike Sassanid dynasty. During this period of Persian independence the arts undoubtedly suffered an eclipse, and it was not until Persia passed under Arab sway that they began to reassert themselves. Certainly the Arab conquest provided a stimulus to mental and artistic activity, and the Persian dynasties which arose in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, as described above, turned it into a national movement. When therefore, this new incentive was given to art production, we may safely assume that Persian artists worked not only upon the inherited knowledge and skill which had been evolved in the time of their own artistic pre-eminence, but also upon the motives and methods which they must have learnt from the still superior art with which they had been brought into contact at that period. On historic grounds, then, it seems not only possible but very probable that the artistic decorative motives of "Mycenaean" civilization found their way into the faience of mediæval Persia. It would thus appear that the germs of this flourishing ceramic art which grew up in Persia in the early thirteenth century were implanted there in prehistoric times, before even the rise of the Achæmenian dynasty. Probably the art never quite died, although we are unable to trace its course. As Persian history was continuous, notwithstanding successive invasions, there was no reason why any of the old motives should be forgotten completely. Certainly art and literature suffered from long neglect; but, if the art of pottery fell into disuse, the craft, at least, must have continued for practical needs, and even the workshop of a common local potter is enough to preserve a tradition.

So far we have dealt with Persian ceramic art alone, and the argument has been directed to pointing out in the first place, that this art was not an importation into Persia by its Saracen conquerors, or any other people but of native growth; secondly, that some of its methods and motives were probably inherited from traditions of "Mycenaean" art. It still remains to deal with the arts of Rhodes and Damascus; to offer some explanation for their extraordinary resemblance to one another and to the ceramic art of Persia: and to see if this can reasonably be reconciled with the theory of a native origin for Persian ceramics.

Now, while this ceramic art made its first appearance in Persia in the thirteenth century, the faience of Damascus and Rhodes seems to belong entirely to the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Some pieces of Rhodian pottery may have been produced at an even later date, but there is no evidence to prove, or even indicate, that any single example of Damascus or Rhodian ware was made before the sixteenth century. One of the finest pieces of Rhodian faience—the lamp from the mosque of Omar, dated 955 (i.e., 1549 in our reckoning) was certainly produced when the art was at its zenith. Similarly, in the case of Rhodes, three silver mount one of Dutch and two of English workmanship, date the jugs to which they belong as being of the second half of the sixteenth century. The fact that this art appeared simultaneously in Damascus and Rhodes cannot be the result of coincidence. It must be capable of explanation by some historic event, which influenced both places in the same manner. Now, at the beginning of the sixteenth century we find an historic occurrence of supreme importance which brings the history of Rhodes and Damascus into line. In 1517 Damascus was conquered by the Ottoman Turks under Selim I. and in 1522 Rhodes was conquered by the Ottoman Turks under Suleyman I, son of Selim I. It cannot reasonably be doubted that this Turkish conquest of Damascus and Rhodes was in some fashion responsible for the sudden display of an entirely new art which immediately succeeded it. Was, then, this ceramic art of Turkish extraction, and if so, why does it bear so close a resemblance to that which had been practised for three centuries in Persia?

To answer this question we must examine the history of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Turks were not an artistic people: they were even less creative than the Arabs. But, to quote the words of an authority, (8) "The Ottomans have always shewn themselves possessed of receptive and assimilative powers to a remarkable degree." It remains to enquire whose was the culture and civilization which they assimilated.

Two centures before the Ottoman conquest of Asia Minor the Seljuks, a barbarous tribe from Central Asia, settled in Persia, and adopted wholesale the civilization which they found, even to the extent of using Persian as the language of their court and government. Afterwards, when they pushed their conquests further and founded the Seljuk empire of Rum in Asia Minor, they not only clung to the Persian culture which they had throughly assimilated, but diffused it also among their subjects. The Ottomans, an equally barbarous race, on their arrival in Asia Minor found the descendants of these Persianized Seljuks in possession, and the commingling of these two peoples serves as another illustration of the universal rule that the higher civilization prevails over the lower. The Ottomans subdued the Seljuks, but adopted their form of civilization. To shew that the process was thorough and complete we need only turn to the history of Ottoman literature from the foundation of their empire to the end of the so-called Classical period in 1681. It was written entirely in the Persian language, and in Persian metre. Its subjects were taken from Persian history and myth, and its sentiment is entirely and typically Persian. The conclusion is irresistible. If the Ottoman Turks introduced any art into the countries which they conquered, the knowledge of that art must have been derived ultimately from Persia.

If, then, we admit this hypothesis as being the most satisfactory on grounds of internal probability and historically not unreasonable, for, unless further evidence can be produced, we can hope for nothing approaching certainty, we see in the faience of Rhodes and Damascus sister arts sprung from the same parent. The case of Rhodes, however, presents a still further problem which may well be discussed separately. Why should an island as small and politically unimportant as Rhodes suddenly develop an art of surprising excellence, one which was fitted to take its place side by side with that of a country so fertile in art production as Persia, and of a political centre with so long and important an antecedent history as Damascus?

A glance at the ancient history of Rhodes is enough to suggest a very tempting, almost convincing solution one which, strangely enough, has never, to the best of my knowledge, been even proposed. In pre-Classical times Rhodes was one of the chief centres of "Mycenaean" culture; but, while all classes of finds have been well represented there, relics of the ceramic art have been considerably the most numerous. We find in Pottier ("Vases Antiques du Louvre") statements to the effect that as Rhodes is the natural intermediary between Greece and the East, so its ceramic products in ancient times exemplify the most successful combination of Asiatic and Greek decorative art; also that all other discoveries in the islands are far exceeded in extent and importance by those of Rhodes. Seven different kinds of pottery can be distinguished among the finds at Rhodes of which that called the "true Rhodian" and "Fikellura" ware are of native manufacture, and distinct from the rest. Moreover, not only was Rhodes a famous seat of " Mycenaean" culture, but it acted as a harbour of refuge to the art of the " Mycenaean" period when it was driven out of Greece by the Dorian invasion, and continued to develop and modify the lessons of this art for long—we do not know how long—after it had apparently perished elsewhere. The seventh century B.C. (three centuries after the death of "Mycenaean" civilization) was the flourishing period of the famous "true Rhodian" and "Fikellura" ware, a mingling of "Mycenaean" traditions and Oriental motives. These Rhodian vases, far from being a more aftermath of a dead civilization, are a distinct class in themselves, and form a definite link in the chain of artistic evolution. As Walters states in the work above quoted, 'Rhodian vases" (i.e. those of the seventh century B.C.) "are the first in which spiral bands were freely used for calyx ornaments, as, generally speaking, they were the first in post-Mycenaean times to raise floral motives from mere ground-ornament to independent decoration." Now, while the faience of mediæval Rhodes closely resembles that of Persia and Damascus in its main essentials, certain motives appear which are peculiar to that of Rhodes. Such are, to quote the most conspicuous; wild animal motives, especially hounds, hares, deer, water-fowl, and large felines; ships and marine designs; grotesque monsters, sphinxes, and the Greek harpy or human-headed bird. Can it be a mere coincidence that each one of these motives, which specially characterise mediæval Rhodian faience, was prominent in the ware of ancient Rhodes? Plate II, fig. I, a typical specimen of ancient Rhodian pottery, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, depicts the hound, hare, and long-legged water-fowl, creatures of frequent occurrence on this ware. Plate I. figs. 1 and 2, (9) mediæval ware, contain representations of the same animals, which, moreover, appear on no less than three of the vases (two dishes and one bottle) lent by Mr. Godman to the exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club; also on several of the vases at the South Kensington Museum, and elsewhere. Plate II, fig 2, (a pinax from Cameiros, now in the Louvre), and fig. 3, (also from Camerios, now in the British Museum), typical examples of ancient Rhodian style, contain a remarkably close likeness both in general conception and design to a dish of mediæval Rhodian in the possession of Mr. Casella, which represents a panther attacking an antelope, and has a border of spirals alternating with scrolls. This dish, which I am unfortunately not able to reproduce, was lent to the exhibition where it appeared as No. 10 in Case T. Again, Plate II. fig. 4, a fine specimen of ancient Rhodian ware from Cameiros (now in the Louvre), well repays a comparison with Plate I, figs. 1 and 2. On first inspection the resemblance is not so striking. The ancient design is more orderly and follows the method,—not "Mycenaean" in itself but learnt from the geometric artist of the post-Mycenaean period,—of grouping the figures and ornaments into friezes and panels. On looking into it, however, we find that the animals are almost identical. The lotus theme is prominent, and the detached ornaments in the field closely resemble one another, dots grouped round circles, single floral designs, scrolls, swastikas.

The whole question of the resemblance between the products of ancient and mediæval ceramic art in Rhodes is one which would probably repay systematic research. It is not possible to suggest off-hand how the one could have directly influenced the other. But it must be remembered that tradition dies hard, and that an art once brought to perfection is not readily forgotten entirely. Its character, meaning, and purpose may change, but certain elements are sure to persist and recur. In brief then, my contention is the following :—

The ceramic art of mediæval Persia was a native not imported growth, and was developed from traditions of an art which, before the time of the Achæmenian dynasty, had assimilated many of the elements of the "Mycenaean" art which lingered on in a modified form in the islands and coast-land of Asia Minor.

The knowledge of this art was introduced into Damascus and Rhodes at the beginning of the sixteenth century, at the time of their conquest by the Ottoman Turks whose only culture was that which they had learnt from the Persianized Seljuks.

In Rhodes this ceramic art shews special features which contain many points of resemblance to the ancient Rhodian art of the seventh century B. C. (a modified form of " Mycenaean " art); a fact which suggests that the tradition of the ancient art was not wholly dead at the time when the new art was imported.

I have purposely approached the whole problem from an historical rather than and artistic or purely technical standpoint. It would be necessary to combine the three methods for an exhaustive treatment of the subject; but the purpose of this article, necessarily limited in extent, is to suggest rather than to establish and to put forward what seem to be certain neglected aspects of the case, with a view to giving this much-disputed art a place in the chain of historic sequence.

(1). It was Mahmud of Ghaznah, for example, who employed the great Firdausi to write the national history of Persia. Firdausi employed for his purpose the old Pehlvi language, carefully excluded all Arabic words and idioms, and devoted his main attention to describing the ancient glories of Persia, and the power of the old Zoroastrian religion.

(2). "Annual of the British School at Athens," 1901-3 Report of Dr. A. J. Evans.

(3). Article Entitled "The Pottery of Knossos," by D. Mackenzie, with "Journal of Hellenic Studies" Vol. XXIII part I.

(4). "Journal of Hellenic Studies," ibid.

(5). Reproduced from illustrations of "The Pottery of Knossos," J. H. S. ibid.

(6). H. B. Walters "Ancient Pottery."

(7). The ruins of Persepolis are sufficient to shew that, under Achæmenian rule, Persia had attained a

(8). E. J. W. Gibb, author of "Ottoman Poetry."

(9). Photographed by kind permission of Mr. C. H. Read, from two vases in the British Museum.

S. P. C. TO CHILDREN.

Meeting at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 30.

A largely attended public meeting of the Madras Society for the Protection of Children was held under distinguished auspices in the Banqueting Hall yesterday evening, with His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, His Excellency called upon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Vice President of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, to deliver an address.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in giving an account of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, explained that about two years ago the Society was established in Bombay under the presidency of the late Bishop of Bombay. The Society had been trying to rescue children from being molested or led into wrong paths, one of the main objects being as far as possible to forbid proselytism and to hand over children to members of their own faith to be brought up. Since that principle has been adopted no difficulty or opposition was met with from any community whatsoever. He said the work of the Society, was of national growing importance. The Society—though only two years old, had already done useful work. What was needed for its success was the help of Government and the public. That being assured a the Society did great deal of good to children who had been neglected or led into paths of corruption or misconduct.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Yorke then spoke a few words, after which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, C. I. E., made a lengthy and eloquent speech in which he explained the aims and objects of the Bombay Society and traced its origin development.

Dr. C. B. Rama Rao, Secretary to the Society, announced a munificent gift to the Society from Dr. V. Varadappa Naidu of a piece of land, 7 acres in extent, in Vepery, also Rs. 30,000 in Government paper for building and maintaining the institution in connection with the operations of the Society, to be known as "Dr. Varadappo Naidu's Orphanage."

His Excellency the Governor, in concluding the meeting, delivered a short stirring address in which he traced the origin of the organised effort in England to help children." Some years ago the cry of children from slums, factories and streets of England found articulate expression in a poem by Mrs. Browning, the words of which stirred the hearts of Enlishmen, north, south, east and west. From that day legislation has followed legislation and one society has been organised after another in response to the articulate cry of children. Surely we too are met to hear, if we will, the cry of children in this country. I have no statisties to give you, but I am told that the number is sadly appalling of those young lives which are blighted by cruelty or by neglect. I am told it is shocking to think of it over and over again and the very hands which have been stretched out to protect and shield them from the buffets of the world are the first to strike them down in anger, or what is worse, drag them down to the mire of sensualism and sin, and degrade them to the lowest abyss of vice and immorality. His Excellency concluded with at eloquent appea for help and co-operation of all in the noble work of the Society.

LAKSHMI COTTON MILL FIRE.

Loss Two Lakhs.

FULLY INSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Writing to the "Bengali" the Managing Director of the Bengal Lakshmi Cotton Mill, Serampore, warmly thanks the Europeans who helped him to put out the fire in his mill last Sunday morning, and states that the loss, which amounts to two lakhs, is fully covered by insurance, and that the mill will be again in full working order in a week.

DURING the year ended March 31 last 226,836 volumes were issued from the public libraries under the control of the Chelsea Borough Council. Of this number, 74,130 were classed as "prose fiction," 25,221 as " history biography, and travel," 30,748 as "stories for children, 14,645 as "literate (poetry, drama, essays). " 11,370 as " sociology," and 11,083 as " fine arts."

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Meeting.

FOURTH DAY ACCEPTANCES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The following horses are left after the declaration of forfeit for to-morrow's races:—

PONY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb
Bonita II ...	10	7	The Echo ...	7	13
Wal ...	9	8	Eileen ...	7	12
Circus Girl ...	9	6	Devon ...	7	6
Son of a Gun ...	8	6	Cocky ...	7	6
Chota ...	8	1	Flo ...	7	2
The Point ...	8	1	Fortune ...	6	0
Pantomime ...	8	1			

THE INNOVATION HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Lady Avon ...	10	7	Refresher ...	8	0
Comeback ...	9	11	Hughie ...	7	12
Pantry Girl ...	9	4	Loraine ...	7	11
Lady Leslie ...	9	4	Lady Vera ...	7	11
Chippy Norton...	8	10	Clearant ...	7	2
Russby Rose ...	8	7	Solace ...	7	0
Wild Boy ...	8	1	Bellicole ...	6	6
Moira ...	8	0	Gladstone ...	6	0

HOLLY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Chivalry ...	10	10	Silphoe ...	7	7
Longchamps ...	9	2	Lipscombe ...	7	6
Bull Dog ...	8	8	Bundah ...	7	4
Mereworth ...	8	5	Cyril ...	7	3
Rustile ...	8	3	Florrie ...	7	2
Dulcimer ...	8	3	Morrette...	7	0
Lady Lamond ...	8	2	Dormant...	6	9
St Patrick ...	8	0	Devil's Limit ...	6	5
Vespasia ...	7	13	Mulison ...	6	5
Elgin ...	7	8	Morsel ...	6	0
Preparation ...	7	8	Charles ...	6	0

CHOWRINGEE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Annamuloch ...	9	7	Lord Merve ...	8	8
Sermon ...	9	6	Paddy's Darling...	8	8
Wise Bird ...	9	5	Vigorous...	8	7
Lovania ...	9	3	Golden Gleam ...	8	5
Killua ...	9	0	Picturesque ...	8	3
Master Theo ...	8	10	Ianthe ...	7	5

THE MACPHERSON CUP.—1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards.

Absentee... ...	9	2	Hunting Horn ...	7	7
The Master ...	8	11	Devereux ...	7	3
Bantock ...	8	7	Fizz ...	6	10
Kaffirpan ...	8	6	Dirty Boy ...	6	2
Mistymorn ...	8	5	Carnival... ...	6	0
The Bedouin ...	7	8			

THE SECOND SELLING HANDICAP.—7 furlongs.

Dulcimer... ...	10	7	Mulison... ...	7	13
Merry Elsie ...	9	0	Nirvana... ...	7	12
Dormant... ...	9	0	Scamander ...	7	10
Umutbee... ...	8	11	Galley Slave ...	7	5
Cyril ...	8	10	Lady Bentworth...	6	10
Spirea ...	8	4	Queens of Gems...	6	8
Capt Carrington...	8	0			

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—R. C.

Oakton ...	9	3	Sugar Apple ...	7	12
Fireworks ...	9	2	Clynder ...	7	7
Mother Goose ...	9	0	Wakeful... ...	7	1
Melbourne ...	8	10	Cyril ...	6	7
Clear Artist ...	8	7	Keenadan ...	6	6
Fizz ...	8	6	Comprimil ...	6	0
Jackeroo... ...	8	6	Bridgeknight ...	6	0
Merry Elsie ...	8	4			

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

Handicaps.

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Coquette ...	9	10	Gunner ...	8	6
Ashanti Gold ...	9	3	Koko ...	8	5
Gambara ...	9	0	Rosewater ...	8	0
Alruna ...	8	11	Sir Galahad ...	7	13
Child's Guide ...	8	8	Moonlight ...	7	10

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

A SELLING PLATE.—About 1 mile.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Monsoon ...	10	3	Sahoon ...	7	10
Moonim ...	9	7	Fadil ...	7	9
Osborne ...	8	8	Good Morning.	7	9
Rubdan ...	8	4	Nagashi ...	7	4
Brigadier Genl...	8	2	Santra ...	7	2
Zargaum ...	7	13	Martyn ...	6	8

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Creditor ...	10	1	Gafal ...	7	13
Mutlag ...	9	11	Godolphin ...	7	11
Salanic ...	9	9	M. V. O. ...	7	10
Mumbra ...	9	3	Heshan ...	7	9
Lookman ...	9	0	Hamayoon ...	7	9
Mudlool ...	8	10	Fairfield ...	7	8
Rose ...	8	8	Malik Jaman ...	7	8
Grey Rose ...	8	7	Sahoon ...	7	7
Mint ...	8	6	Surrender ...	7	7
Darby ...	8	6	Squire ...	7	6
Antica ...	8	5	Light ...	7	5
Osborne ...	8	5	Murzook ...	7	4
Young Gazelle...	8	4	Caravan ...	7	3
Rajput ...	8	4	Talib ...	7	1
Mee-jan ...	8	3	Barrak ...	6	13
Real Blood ...	8	2	Aden ...	6	8
Good Chance ...	8	0			

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p. m., Thursday 31st December 1908.

CECIL GREAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, December 30.

BILLIARDS.

Weiss in Splendid Form.

THE match in which Mr. Weiss has undertaken to give Mr. Powala 1,200 in 2,000, began yesterday at Pyrke's Saloon. There was a good attendance and the practice the professional has had since his arrival has brought him into form. His play was in every way superior to when we last saw him and those present were treated to a very high class display. Depending largely upon his alternate pot and cannon game, he nevertheless introduced a great variety of positions and gave us a taste of Inman's famous in offs as well as Stevenson's "nurseries." During the evening he compiled five three figure breaks and on the whole averaged 37.

Though generally known as a careful and not nervous player, it was some time before Mr. Powala shewed anything of his true form. Towards the end he brought off some nice shots, but was never really at home.

On the play Mr. Weiss is a long way above his points, being only 345 behind with half the game over.

The first to get to work was Weis at his third visit, going smoothly away to 90 when he lost the white in bulk but by pretty finessing, got it into play again. Passing the century, a run of nurseries helped to pass the next half century and after a difficult run through broke down at a cross cannon with a break of 191. Powalla put on 12 and his opponent 31 after putting white at 7, following with 32 when the balls were dead on in a line 11 by Powalla was replied to by 51 after a clever "Long Jenny" at 30 and then came the second three figure. After a very difficult in off across the table from behind the white, Weiss recovered the red from balk and then went away to 115, when he failed at any easy in off after the red had dropped. Immediately on top of this came another five efforts of 126, at the beginning of which was an exceptionally fine shot, his ball hugging the whole length of the top cushion off the white nearly touching. The score now stood 1,235 to 570 and play quietened down being more level, Powalla making 21, 11, 15 and 12, and Weiss 30, 17, 12 and 19. Bringing of a "masse" shot, Weiss went away steadily for his fourth break of over the hundred. Scoring rapidly with the alternate pot and cannon his break stood 101 unfinished at the interval. Weiss averaged up to them 35·4, the score standing :—

Mr. Powalla 1,307
Mr Weiss 765

Continuing after the interval, Weiss's play was more open and at 148 he brought off a most difficult "Long Jenny" with the red less than an inch off the cushion. Nine points later, however, he broken down at a comparatively easy in off. 10 and 9 by Powalla was all till after three unproductive visits Weiss again monopolised the table Potting red, he got at the white in balk and after careful play got position for the pot and cannon game at the top and again passed three figures. At 141 he missed a cush-cannon, the score standing 1,326-963, when seemingly well placed after some nice shots Powalla failed at the dozen which Weiss at once followed by 34, after that just failing at a difficult double balk shot. With 3 unfinished he ran to the 1,000, the score standing :—

Mr. Powala................................ 1,345
Mr. Weiss................................ 1,000

Mr. Weiss averaged on the evening's play 37·03 and Mr. Powalla 5·3.

CRICKET AT CALCUTTA.

Bombay vs. United Services.

A three day match was started on Sunday between Bombay and United Services. Bombay won the toss and decided to bat. Phillips and Reed went in first but both were dismissed with the score at 13 and 11 runs. Later Powell was also dismissed all the wickets being credited to Twiss, who at the start bowled uncommonly well. Tillard and Marsden, however, stopped the rot, but the former who was missed scored twenty-eight in a fast scoring innings. Marsden was fifth out with the total at 97, of which he had made 42 and when Cooper and Townend left the board Read 105-710 Stow and Farquharson favoured by the field added 85 runs and this made matters look rosy for Bombay and the last two batsmen also getting double figures the innings closed for 231. Stow 59 and Farquharson 42 hit well all round the wicket. In spite of two catches being dropped off Twiss bowling the Jats officer got six wickets for 99 runs. Major Geogehan got 4 for 66 and the Major too suffered by the mistakes of the fielders. Beachcroft and Yeoman also bowled but without success. The Services fared very badly and at the end of the day's play had lost nine wickets for 92 Captain Longman batted soundly for 45. The match was resumed at 11130 yesterday. Present scores :—

BOMBAY.

G Phillips, c and b Twiss	0
E C Reed, c Geogehan, b Twiss ...	8
E L Marsden, c Orr, b Geogehan ...	42
S N Powell, Geogehan, b Twiss ...	4
A K Tillard, c Geogehan, ...	28
F W Townend, b Twiss ...	10
K E Cooper, c and b Twiss ...	0
V A S Stow, c Beachcroft b Geogehan ...	59
L S Farquharson, b Geogehan ...	42
A Munton not out ...	12
C G Stileman, b Twiss ...	14
Byes 8, leg byes 4 ...	12
Total ...	231

UNITED SERVICES

H F Yeoman, c Townend, b Tillard ...	5
C P Beachcroft, b Cooper ...	10
J B Wood, c Marsden, b Tillard ...	9
A F Slater, b Cooper ...	0
Capt Longman, c Stow, b Stileman ...	45
L W Reynolds, c Farquharson, b Powell ...	6
J W Orr, b Stileman ...	0
P B Cadell, not out ...	6
Major Geogehan, c and b Stileman ...	0
E K Twiss c Cooper b Phillips ...	0
A Wright to bat	
Byes 9, leg byes 1 no balls ...	11
Total for 9 wickets ...	92

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The following will represent the Ballygunge Cricket Club versus Bombay:—Messrs B. A. White (Capt.) H. F. Yeoman, D. S. Shallow T. W. Shallow (Junr), J. G. Frost, M. R. Quin, E. Horncastle, E. Studd, F. Gould, A. Gould and T. G. Taylor.

Presidency vs. Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

A cricket match commenced to-day between the Europeans, captained by Mr. P. W. Partridge, and the Hindus, captained by Mr. B. I. Ramulu, an old Cliftonian.

The Hindus won the toss and batted first. They had scored 164, for 2 wickets, when the teams adjourned for lunch. Ethirajulu scored 61, Ramakrishna Arya 67 (not out).

MADRAS, DECEMBER 30.

In the Presidency Match the Hindus were all out yesterday afternoon for 265, the best scores being Ramakrishna 76, Ethirajulu 61, Singaram 25, and Ganapathi 24 not out, M. C. Iver bowled well, capturing 8 wickets for 85 runs.

The Europeans scored 20 for the loss of no wickets before stumps were drawn. It is raining to-day and the fear is obtained that the wicket will suffer.

THE ELPHINSTONE TOUR.

Jamu and Alwar Matches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALWAR, DECEMBER 30.

The match with the Jamu team was drawn. In their second innings Jamu scored 164 and the Elphinstone C. C. 89 for eight wickets.

At Alwar the Elphinstone C. C. scored 157, Davar making 19, Gimi 22, Wagle 35, Subala 31, and Jamshed Antia 12 not out.

Alwar made 103, Mahamadnazir contributing 27, Behronbaksh 18, and Hasankhan 16. Doctor brought of some excellent catches.

LIBERAL (ESPLANADE) VS. TELEGRAPH C. CLUB (AHMEDABAD).

The above two-day match was played at Ahmedabad on the Gujarat College ground on Saturday and Sunday last, which ended in a win for the Liberals by 10 wickets and 3 runs. The home team in their first venture scored 69 runs, Megha being the top scorer with 29 runs. The Liberals replied with 109 runs, the chief contributors being F. M. Surty, S. F. Madon, Polishwala and Dubash J. J., who scored 19, 17, and 10 runs respectively. The Telegraph in their second innings compiled 43 runs, while the Liberals scoring the required [illegible] runs won the match by 10 wickets and 3 runs. From the side of the winners J. Dubash and Polishwala made a good execution in bowling, capturing 7 wickets for 56 and 4 for 3 runs in both the innings. Both the teams were photographed at the end of the match.

CRICKET MATCH AT NAVSARI.

The Old Cyrus C. Club played a match with the Navsari High School Cricket Club on the 26th instant in the Sunsikue Maidan at Navsari.

The Navsari School won the toss and made 58 runs. Old Cyrus made 98 runs. The highest score was as follows :—Mr. Homi Billimoria 42; Mr. Jangir Driver 15; Messrs. Savak and Barjor Surveyor 14 and 11 respectively. The Navsari H. School was able to score 97 runs for their second innings; the highest score was as :—Messrs Debu 50 and Pavri M. 15. The Old Cyrus by the loss of 4 wickets scored 59. The highest score was :—Messrs Savak Surveyor 18; Maneck Wadia 17 and Homi Billimoria 12 (not out). Thus the Old Cyrus C. Club won the game by 6 wickets.

YOUNG HINDUS C. C. vs. Mr. C. C. BHATIA'S XI.

Played on Saturday and Sunday, 26th and 27th inst. at Surat. Result :—Young Hindus won by 111 runs.

YOUNG HINDUS C. C.

First Innings.

R M Rao, c Tarcos, b Desai	1
W B Kirtikar, c Vaidya, b Tarcos ...	30
P J Kovarkar, b Nawab	50
B M Dalvi, b Tarcos	33
V V Talpade, st Boardman, b Bhatia ...	22
A H Kirtikar, b Bhatia	1
S M Dalvi, c Bharucha, b Bhatia ...	0
K N Dhairuwan, st Boardman, b Bhatia...	28
B V Navalkar, b Tarcos	4
N S Navalkar, not out	4
M H Kirtikar, b B Tarcos	0
Extras	12
Total	185

Second Innings.

K M Rao, lbw B Tarcos	8
W B Kirtikar, b B Tarcos	0
P J Kovarkar, b B Nawab	0
B M Dalvi, b B Tarcos	22
V V Talpade, c Boardman, b Nawab ...	5
A H Kirtikar, run out	45
S M Dalvi, c Boardman, b Tarcos ...	1
K N Dhairywan, run out	18
B V Nava kat, no out	1
N S Navalkar, b Tarcos	0
M H Kirtikar, b B Desai... ...	0
Extras... ...	7
Total	107

MR. C. C. BHATIA'S XI.

First Innings.

Ebrahim Seth, c S M Dalvi, b M H Kirtikar	11
Pathak, c S M Dalvi, b W B Kirtikar ...	7
C C Bhatia, st Kovarkar, b W B Kirtikar	0
E H Boardman, b B W B Kirtikar ...	1
H M Nawab, b B W B Kirtikar ...	5
G C Desai, b B M H Kirtikar ...	21
P J Tarcos, b B M H Kirtikar ...	10
Bharucha, c S M Dalvi, b M H Kirtikar..	10
Piperdi, c and b W B Kirtikar ...	13
D G Vaidya, c Rao, b M H Kirtikar ...	2
Mehta, not out	7
Extras... ...	23
Total	110

Second Innings.

Ebrahim Seth, b B M H Kirtikar ...	0
Pathak, not out	3
C C Bhatia, c B M Dalvi, b M H Kirtikar.	21
E H Boardman, b B M H Kirtikar ...	0
H M Nawab, b B M H Kirtikar ...	0
G C Desai, c S M Dalvi, b W B Kirtikar.	7
P J Tarcos, b B M H Kirtikar ...	5
Bharucha, c S M Dalvi, B M H Kirtikar.	0
Piperdi, c N S Navalkar, b W B Kirtikar.	12
D G Vaidya, b B M H Kirtikar ...	6
Mehta, c Dhairywan, b W B Kirtikar ...	0
Extras	17
Total	71

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Foundation Day.

A STRIKING LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 30.

The annual celebration of the Madras Christian College Day was held yesterday in the Anderson Hall. A lengthy message was read from the veteran educationist, Dr. Miller, in the course of which he said he welcomed the existence of what is called unrest in India though he might prefer unrest were less political in character. He ventured to hope this new movement was no more a shortlived political agitation, but the first faint working of the permanent moral forces destined to have their right effect on things industrial, things social, things educational, things religious, and things of all diverse kinds. He hoped it may be instrumental in making India what the God of all nations intends it to become. He also ventured the hope that we may set aside as but the temporary, though most lamentable, excrescences of that absurd violence of language of those deeds of abominable, yet silly, wickedness which he trusted they (his former students) regretted and resented as much as he did. He was hopeful that the coming years would bring the educated classes of India and the representative classes of Europe into deeper sympathy. He continued —"If you are not beginning to feel that self-interest and not public good has hitherto been the mainspring of activity among those of whom you are not unfavourable specimens and feel it with some degree of shame, then I must hold that the dawn in which I wish to rejoice with you is but a false dawn after all. Nothing tends so powerfully to awaken personal sympathy between men as feeling of their being joint labourers for a common and unselfish end. I commend this aspect of the question to your earnest meditation. If there be no difficulty regarding the obstacle, nothing which only labour and patience can overcome, is a worthy character and can never be produced in any man. Similarly, not only is overcoming of obstacles necessary to the acquisition of character by a nation, but even the more fundamental truth must be borne in mind by those who take a share in the guidance of life of a community. A nation cannot be so much as formed unless it be formed with the help of some resisting medium. It is legitimate desire that difficulties and friction should be less than they may be in any given case, but it is not the legitimate wish to have them removed at once and altogether. Such a wish would be to fly in face of everything that is known about the fundamental constitution of this universe. They are fools who rail at laws which bind the universe together. Wise men succeed because they resolutely and even joyfully obey them. In the moral world it is as impossible to set aside this law of [illegible] of resisting forces as it is to escape [illegible] law of gravitation in the national w[illegible]

BY THE WAY.

LITERARY EARNINGS.

n interesting article on the earnings of the hors of old time appears in the "Revue des Deux ndes." In the Middle Ages humanists were rewardif they were rewarded at all, with benefices, but e were not always proportionate to literary it. The benefices of Desportes were worth 000 a year, whereas Rabelais, as Cure of Meudon, w only a beggarly £120. Racine's income at the of his death was £2,400, and Voltaire's was ,000, but it was not all derived from his writ. Much of it was the profit of a partnership with audulent army contractor. The figures given in nexion with Rousseau are interesting. For his ictionary of Music" he received £216 in cash an annuity of £24. The price of "La Nouvelle loise" was £194, and "Le Contrat Social" was d for £88.

HARD LINES ON A HERMIT.

Acts of Parliament rarely work quite in the way ended, and the bestowal of Old-Age Pensions causing much heart-burning among the country lages. A correspondent writes us regarding the e of "Dr." Dido Bell the "Hermit of Hainault rest," who has been refused a pension. During e past few months "Dr." Bell has been comlled by ill-health to resort for two brief periods Epping Infirmary, where he received relief which interpreted to be "other than medical." Before was ejected by the London County Council om Hainault Forest, where he had lived alone for enty-three years, the old hermit used to make is livelihood by drying wild herbs, which he used carry on foot all the way to Convent Garden. His health is now too feeble for him to follow his ormer calling as a herbalist.

BRIDAL ESCORTS.

Mrs. Morgan, the Shepperton bride, who was escorted from the church by a retinue of revolver-firing cowboys, has certainly established—in England, at any rate—a record in nuptial escorts. Some years ago, we remember, Dulverton was the scene of a pretty wedding, at which the bride was accompanied to church by the Devon and Somerset Staghounds, and had for escort on the return journey the Taunton Vale Foxhounds. More recently the captain of a Liverpool cycle club took his bride to church in a motor car, followed by a hundred riders of decorated bicycles. A Brighton bride made her nuptial journey in a carriage drawn by six white-rosetted gun-horses, driven by artillery men in uniform, and preceded by a mounted leader.

AMERICAN TOWERS OF BABEL.

The United States contains in these days a very mixed community. Mr. W. Z. Repley, in the December "Atlantic Monthly," tells us that in a single block in New York there are 1,400 people of twenty distinct nationalities. There are more than two-thirds as many native-born Irish in Boston as in the capital city, Dublin. With their children, mainly of pure Irish blood, they make Boston indubitably the leading Irish city in the world. New York is a larger Italian city to-day than Rome, having 500 000 Italian colonists. It contains no fewer than 800,000 Jews, mainly from Russia. Thus it is also the foremost Jewish city in the world. Pittsburg, the centre of the iron and steel industry, is another Tower of Babel. It is said to contain more of that out-of-the-way people, the Servians, than the capital of Servia itself.

A NEW ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

There is not much of the world left unexplored now, but in connexion with the jubilee of the British Ornithologists' Union, which took place recently, a scheme was submitted and approved for an important zoological exploration of Dutch New Guinea, particularly of the Charles Louis Mountains, the highest peaks of which are believed to attain an altitude of from 15,500 to 17 500 feet. They are thus the loftiest mountains in the Archipelago, and in the whole area between the Himalaya and the Andes. There is said to be perhaps no portion of the globe that promises to yield such an abundance of zoological treasures as the Charles Louis Mountains.

THE GLASTONBURY THORN.

Everybody has heard the legend about the Glastonbury Thorn. The story is that it owes its presence in England to St. Joseph of Arimathea, who is reputed to have visited England during the Roman occupation. The Saint fixed his staff into the ground at Glastonbury, in Somerset, to indicate his choice of a site for building the first Christian church in this realm, which is now known as Glastonbury Abbey, and that the said staff eventually rooted and produced the famous Glastonbury Thorn. All this is, of course, pure romance. The tree, a writer in the Christmas Number of "Amateur Gardening"—a most attractive number, by the way—reminds us, is really a variety of the hawthorn, and is botanically called Crataegus oxycantha praecox, the early-flowering thorn.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS.

The distinctive characteristics of the Glastonbury Thorn are, the same writer informs us, the habit of often putting forth new leaves in autumn and certainly very early in the New Year; also blossoming occasionally about Christmas, or in January or February at the latest:

> When the piercing blasts of Boreas blow,
> And scatter o'er the fields the driving snow.

One specimen mentioned by our contemporary made a practice of flowering annually about Old Christmas Day, and it is probably due to the fact of blossoms being first noted about that date that a good deal of the old legendary lore and superstition about it arose. Trees of this hawthorn are fairly common in old cottage and manorial gardens. The flowers, white and fragrant, are more sparingly produced than those of the common howthorn.

MADAME STEINHEIL'S PRISON.

The prison of Saint Lazare, in which Madame Steinheil is detained, stands on the site of an old leper hospital, which in 1632 was given to Saint Vincent de Paul, whose cell is still preserved there as an oratory. The original conventual buildings included the present site of the huge Gare du Nord. It was sacked, under the belief that it was a depot of arms, on the day before the storming of the Bastille. It is now a prison for women only. Many notable women, including Louise Michel, have been confined there; but the most illustrious of all its inmates is a character in fiction. It was the prison of Manon Lescaut.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FOR FANCY BALLS.

The girl who wishes to make a success of a fancy dress for a ball ought to start her selection by making a list of the obvious and avoiding it. Only too often our fancy dress balls are spoilt in their appearance from the number of Pierrettes, Mary Stuarts, Elizabeths, Bretonne peasants, and so on down the list of favourite, well-known, and easily arranged fancy costumes. It is not very difficut to find new ideas, since we have in our midst such collections of pictures and of rare and valuable costumes of different nations, periods, and classes of society. Half a day spent in South Kensington or in the British Museum would give any clever girl scope for a variety of tasteful, beautiful and even simple dresses for her winter's ball campaign. The tall girl who ventures forth to a fancy dress ball in a ballet skirt may have dressed herself without much trouble, simply by borrowing the skirt. She has, however, forgotten that a ballet dancer is never seen close at hand, and that her costume is carried out with the idea of lending illusion to the scene in which she dances, and giving her the appearance of a fairy. Genee herself, in one of her loveliest toilettes, would not be seen to advantage in a ballroom. The innumerable Japanese girls which are inflicted upon us at fancy dress balls mostly utterly ignore the fact that the women of Japan have no idea of waists, and so we get a group of oddities.

FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

Most costumiers are familiar with the master-pieces of Romney, of Gainsborough, and of other great painters of costume, and the picture-dress is more effective than the costume borrowed from the stage. There are a number of Italian pictures of women that may be followed with advantage, particularly as the old masters, when they did paint clothes selected rich brocades in conjunction with velvet than which nothing is more lovely. The girl who has no desire to spend the price of brocades and velvet can do very well if she has clever fingers. The other day I saw a marvellous fancy dress made entirely out of advertisements sewed upon a cotton skirt and bodice. It was not a costly costume, but its making involved both time and ingenuity combined with patience and good taste. The dresses of the Empire period are easily copied, and pictures are to be had in scores. Instead of the inevitable Dresden shepherdess who trips about at so many balls, how much more inspiring would be a lady in the morning dress of the old Empire with long coat, ruffles, and hat of severe line! The English lady of a hundred years ago never fails to stand out with effect, even her curls and her comb receiving a good deal of admiration. The early-Victorian who copies Leech's pictures is frequently inclined to over-accentuate her crinoline, forgetting that what looks very well in a caricature may be inconvenient for dancing. The dress of the mediæval times, stands out boldly, particularly when rich, heavy stuffs are used. Anybody who wears Greek dress might pay attention to the fact that under no circumstances did the maiden of Greece have short and bunchy tunics. Skimpiness, proportion, and severity were the characteristics of their toilettes. A bottle of champagne is an effective idea for a dress. The short frock should be of yellow satin cut in panels to show foamy white tulle frills. The head-dress is a champagne bottle made of the satin trimmed with a white aigrette. Round the waist is a gold cord bearing a label with the name of the maker inscribed in black and scarlet. The dresses illustrated are from the Louis Quinze period. "Madame Pompadour" has a satin under dress with frills of lace. The overskirt forms a contrast, and the waistcoat is brocaded, while deep frills of chiffon are at the sleeves. The hair is powdered and the ruffle of chiffon. The second is a flower-girl of the same date, and may be very daintily carried out in good contrasts. The little cap is particularly becoming.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS REMEDIES.

MR. L. G. CHIOZZA MONEY, M. P., in the December number of the "International" (T. Fisher Unwin, 1s. net), after giving some statistics on the extent of unemployment, discusses the various suggested remedies. After dismissing tariff reform and land reform as irrelevant, he states that he considers Labour Colonies as only useful for dealing with vagrants and relieving the towns of unemployables. Insurance he regards also as only a palliative. To insure against unemployment no more removes unemployment or its cause than life insurance abolishes death. Labour Exchanges are a means not of increasing employment, but of rendering more tolerable the in-and-out conditions of labour which are the lot of so many wage-earners. The equal division of work among all available workers is also only applicable in some industries, such as mining.

The only solution, considers Mr. Money, lies in work making.

It is perfectly true, as already indicated, that strictly economic work cannot be made for the unemployed, but the necessity for relief works remains, and we need not be deterred by the economists who warn us of the fallacy of "making work." We never lack some one to tell us that if we take 20s. in taxes from A, and spend it in "making work" for B, an unemployed workman, the volume of employment is not increased, since we merely take from A the power to command 20s. of work and transfer it to B. Those who advance this point so triumphantly forget that the problem of the unemployed, as we are compelled to treat it, is one of redistribution. True it is that we merely take the right to buy 20s. worth of goods from A and give it to B, but that is precisely what we want to do, and what we ought under the given circumstances to do. The redistribution of the 20s. worth of work succours B and prevents him from becoming derelict, while if we raise our taxation rightly we take the 20s. from one who is in no danger of dereliction. The rich individual loses a few comforts; the unemployed workman retains his home and his capacity; the State not only succours a useful unit of industry, but, if it lays its plans wisely, gains the carrying out of some useful public work.

Prof Louis, Varlez, of Geneva, writing on this problem in the same number of the "International," pleads for international action in the campaign, pleading for scientific investigation such as takes place in the case of other scourges of humanity.

THE "Railway Review," the official organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, commenting upon the judgment of the Court of Appeal relating to the salaries of Labour M.P.'s says: "So far as the judgment is concerned, if it is to be taken as final, the trade unions cannot do what they like with their own, cannot decide what money they shall raise or how they shall spend it, and are once more placed under the ban of the law. However, we do not despair. The judgment is not, and cannot be, final."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In Sir John Stirling Maxwell's address on Scott recently there were many things fitly spoken, but in attributing certain metrical deficiencies of the poet to lack of musical ear he was violating a rule familiar to readers of this column—that an ear for music is one thing and an ear for language another. Scott himself is an example. He had no ear for music. In his boyhood his mother, anxious that her young family should be able to sing at least the Scottish psalm tunes aright, called in the services of a visiting teacher of music. One of the first results was a letter of protest from the next-door neighbour, Lady Cumming, who wrote "to beg the boys might not all be flogged precisely at the same hour, as, though she had no doubt the punishment was deserved, the noise of the concord was really dreadful." From time to time throughout Lockhart and in the "Journal" we find Scott listening to his daughter singing or playing the harp, but it is clear from his repeated avowal that what he chiefly valued was not any quality intrinsic in the music itself, but rather the words, if they were good, to which it was set or the historic associations of the song. On the other hand, his ear for langauge was sound. That is indicated by his attitude towards "Christabel." One who wishes to see what effect that poem produced upon those who had no such ear has only to turn to the notice in the "Monthly Review" with which it was greeted on its appearance in 1816. There some writer whose ears were not delicate but only long fell foul of the versification. Those who versify so "are guilty of neither more nor less than bombastic "drose," and not even conscious of "bombastic verse," and to prove his point he quotes the splendid first stranza, which begins—

> 'Tis the middle of night by the castle clock
> And the owls have waken'd the crowing cock.

"RUDE UNFASHIONED STUFF."

Another passage is "rude, unfashioned stuff" not to be tolerated, and, it would seem, "whoever writes the wildest nonsense in the quickest and newest way is the popular poet of the day." Finally he lays down a volume full of an Æolian music unimaginably weird and magical with a feeling of "unmingled regret that so much superior genius should be corrupted and debased by so much execrable taste. Scott's attitude was very different. He heard Sir John Stoddart read "Christabel" from the manuscript, and it was the versification that charmed him. It haunted him like a passion, and ended by becoming so much a part of himself that when he came to write the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" he composed the whole first canto on a metrical scheme which is simply a series of brilliant variations upon Coleridge's theme. But Scott's utterance can be entrancingly sweet with a melody of its own, and one who reads so simple a piece as the invocation to the White Maid in the Monastery and gives due value to the vowels upon which the accent naturally falls will find it full of a fine and wholly appropriate music:—

> Thrice to the holly brake,
> Thrice to the well—
> I bid thee awake,
> White Maid of Avenel.
> Noon gleams on the lake,
> Noon glows on the fell—
> Wake thee, O wake,
> White Maid of Avenel.

If there are metrical deficiencies in the longer poem —and who will gainsay it?—they are due not to lack whether of musical or verbal ear, but to the facility of the improvisatore, who is little careful of minute effects.

THE LADY OF THE DECORATION.

That anonymous book "The Lady of the Decoration," having passed through eight editions in boards, has now been put upon the market in paper covers, and no doubt the mild charm of the work will win it many friends in its new form. Some readers will find certain associations stirred by this extract from the menu of the Japanese dinner at Nagasaki:—"A big silver bowl was brought in covered with pie-crust. When the carver broke the crust there was a flutter of wings and four-and-twenty black birds flew out. This, it seems, was done by the Japanese cook as a sample of his skill. Such things have happened outside nursery rhymes. It is related of a French duchess of the eighteenth century at a time when vast headdresses were in fashion and extravagance ran to every fantastic extreme, that she served up to her guests a pasty containing a hundred song-birds. She expected that on being liberated the birds would fly to and fro and enliven the dinner with their song, and indeed in any idyllic poem of the day that is exactly what they would have done. In reality however the sudden glare of the lights and the noise of the guests alarmed them, and they dashed wildly about in search of shelter. The only shelter they could find was the headdresses of the ladies, and for them accordingly they made, with the result that there was not a lady present who did not have three or four songbirds struggling in her hair. Larger living creatures than birds, however, have been brought to table in pies. "The girl of the pie," who figured in one of the trials that showed up a certain phase of New York life, is still in the public memory. She had this name for having appeared at table in this way. Geoffrey Hudson's experience is one of the historic facts of the reign of Charles I., and readers of "Peveril of the Peak" have smiled over the proud description of the incident which Scott puts upon the lips of the dwarf himself:—"I started up to the sound of trumpet and clarion, like the soul of a warrior when the last summons shall sound – or rather (if that simile be over-audacious) like a spellbound champion relieved from his enchanted state. It was then that, with my buckler on my arm and my trusty Bilboa in my hand, I executed a sort of war-dance." Naturally those heroics on the part of a dwarf had their due reward. "I was almost deafened with the applause of all around me and half drowned by the scented waters with which the ladies of the Court deluged me from their casting bottles."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS.

There were purchasers of the three-guinea edition of the "Letters of Queen Victora" who drew a somewhat wray face when, after so brief an interval an edition of that book was published at six shillings net. Mr. Edward H. Cooper in a letter to last week's "Athenæum" complains further that the two "Royal books"—meaning by the term Queen Victoria's "Letters" and Queen Alexandra's "Gift Book"—have "ruined the present publishing season rather more effectively than a pan-European war." He is, one may hope, unduly pessimistic, but his argument is worth summarising if only because it exhibits an aspect of the book trade which as a rule escapes the general reader. Mr. Cooper's contention is that the public have bought the "Royal books" very much to the exclusion of other kinds. The man who ordinarily buys "Whitaker's Almanack" and a story-book this year buys "Whitaker" and a "Gift Book." The one who buys six books as presents and is every year puzzled which to select has things this year simplified for him; he buys six "Gift Books." The "Gift Book" is first and the rest nowhere. Naturally this spells dirty weather for the authors whose books are not sold; it spells dirty weather for publishers who have made advances on royalties that are not coming in, and it spells dirty weather for the booksellers themselves. Because, in consideration of the charitable object, the booksellers allowed special terms and accepted threepence of the half-crown as sole profit. Now, not only does it take many threepenny-bits to make up a pound, but in the meantime their ordinary stock has become slump. Mr. Cooper's suggestion is that in future "Royal books" should be published at a date when they will not clash with the publishing season. "I am venturing, then, to conclude," he says, "with a humble petition to the King that future instalments of 'Letters of Queen Victoria' may be published earlier in the year and with a petition to the Queen that her next work may be published very much earlier."

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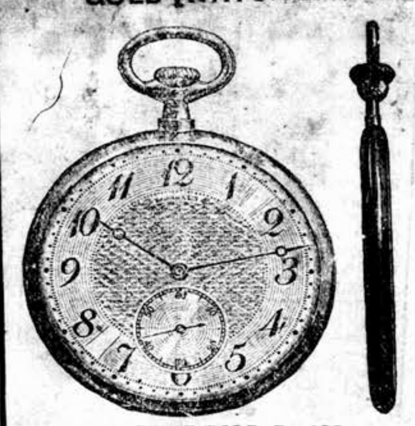
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Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in, and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name ____________

Address ____________

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

MARTELL'S

celebrated

Blue & Silver Label



BRANDIES

"One Star," "Two Star," "Three Star," and their liqueurs—V.O., V.S.O., V.S.O.P.

Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

CUMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	83 11/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 7/8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 15/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 7/8		1/8
do. in New York ...	49 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·9 1-2		1 1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 7-8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ... Dull.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Firmer.
Total Sales ... ...5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 200 "
Imports ... ...70,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·99+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·80	4·79	4·78	4·77	4·77
+03	+02	+02	+02	+01
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·78	4·78	4·77	4·70	
+02	+02	+01	+01	

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 61,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 1,05,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... .
Do to Continent ... ... 26,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·30 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·72+01 } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. May 8·90 unchgd

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 13/16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·90 unchgd
Do. do. May 8·98—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 4,990,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian 106,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ... 8,340,000 "

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 37 May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-2 March-Apl.—Antwerp—Nominal.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-2 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 2½d. Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [30TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 2,100	Aden	C Khooshal
Gold Coins ...	3,234		
2 Boxes Rs	11,077	Hongkong	Hongkong Bank
1 Bag Gold Coins	2,400	Marseilles	B Castoorchand
3 Bundles Rs ...	6,000	Linga	Hongkong Bank

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is reported to be down by Rs. 33,00,000, while its rate of interest remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

Exchange :—
There is little or nothing to record as to business transacted, the market having opened and closed firm for T. T. at 1s 3 15-16d (or a thirty-second better), for Demand at 1s 3 31-32d, and for Credits 3 months' sight 1s 4 5-32d. Far Eastern rates are as under :—

We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 169 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 128 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 168 1-2

Government Paper :—
The rates are the same as those recorded for the previous day, and continue steady.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 91·12
1st Settlement ... — ... " 91·12
2nd Settlement ... ... " 91·14

Bullion :—
In London, Bar silver is quoted for Spot at 22 15-16 and for Delivery in two months at 21 7-8, the former rate being unchanged, while the latter is down by 1-16d. New York quotations are also unchanged at 49 3-4. The local market opened at 58-3 ex duty for January settlement and rose to 58-11, with sellers. A fair amount of business was put through at the rates that intervened. For February settlement the rate is four annas more.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	6	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market opened steady at yesterday's closing rates, and became firmer during the morning; good Broach advancing to Rs. 222. A moderate business was done in the bazaar, but Exporters were quite out of the market for forward delivery. At the close the market is firm as under.

There was a fair demand by exporters and mills for ready cotton and the turn over at Colaba was over 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	227	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	221-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	207	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	192-3	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	181	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	177	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	181	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	179-80	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	171	"

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 54,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	
4·79	4·78	4·77	4·76	
—01				
Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·76	4·77	4·77	4·76	4·69
—01				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady but there is little enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 15 0 to Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 12 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady and we quote as under :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... " 7 11 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is firm with a moderate business passing.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 45 8 0
Mimbara ... ... " 46 8 0
White Khandeish ... ... " 47 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 42 0 0

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 6 0 B.T.
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 6 0 R. T.
Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 10 0 B.T
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts—
Jan-Feb. ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 5 14 0
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—
Bombay 1,487¼
India 72
Indian Specie Bank 57 1-2

Mills :—
Century 342 1-2
David 443 3-4
Kohinoor 832¼
Maneckji Petit 3,320
New Great Eastern 217¼
Sassoon S and W Coy Ld ... 1,060

Presses :—
New Mofussil 647 1-2

Miscellaneous :—
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary 130
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ... 154
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary 355
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,620
Treacher 625

Railways :—
Ahmedabad-Dholka 10 6
Ahmedabad-Prantej 580
Tapti-Valley 425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	28,175	bales.
Wheat	1,777	cwts.
Linseed	238	"
Rapeseed	133	"
Gingellyseed	15,842	"
Poppyseed	156	"
Groundnuts	1,739	"
Castorseed	405	"
Rice	3,912	"
Myrabollams	5,072	"
Cottonseed	22,953	"
Mowraseed	308	"
Gram	545	"
Joowar	321	"
Maize	nil	

BANK OF INDIA LD., BOMBAY.

The net profit of the Bank of India Ltd, for the year ending 31st December 1908, including the sum of Rs. 17,419-7-10 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 4,68,529-9-6.

An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1908 which absorbed, Rs. 1,25,000.

The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1908, at the rate of 6 per cent. annum free of Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,60,000, to place Rs. 1,25,000 to Reserve Fund and to carry forward balance Rs. 61,895-9-6 after paying a bonus of one month's salary to the staff of the Bank.

BANK OF ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 30.

The result of the working of the Allahabad Bank for the year ending the 31st December 1908 including the balance from the former account, is a net profit amounting to Rs. 6,87,000—a record year, being Rs. 1,10,000 over that of any previous year. The following sums were disposed of on the 30th June last. A dividend and bonus on the ordinary shares at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, Rs. 90,000; interest on the preference shares, Rs. 30,000; added to the reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000. A divisible balance remains of Rs. 4,67,000 which it is proposed to dispose of as follows—in payment of a dividend and bonus on the ordinary shares at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, Rs. 90,000, interest on the preference shares, Rs. 30,000, add to the contingency fund Rs. 20,000, to the pension fund, Rs. 20,000 and to the reserve fund, Rs. 20,000.

It is also proposed to transfer Rs. 1,00,000 from the contingency fund to the reserve fund; these transfers to the reserve fund including the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 which was transferred from the profit in June last and amount to Rs. 4,00,000 added and to be added to the reserve fund for the year ending December 1908, thus increasing that fund to Rs. 28,00,000 invested and to be invested in Government paper, the balance of the profit to be carried to the next account. The working capital of this Bank now stands at Rs. 4,54,00,000.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Company report on the Yarn Market in Hongkong, writing on December 11, as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 27th ultimo.

The fortnight under review is featureless. Early during the interval since our last report exchange suffered a further set-back with a consequent advance in price of selected threads of from dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale, to which the only business transpired has been confined. While market has remained firm since with the recovery in exchange there is no appreciable changes in quotations worthy of mention.

Buyers hold back and hesitate to approach importers with higher offers. The depletion of stock in first hands proceeds apace and supplies the buoyancy against lower prices. As usual only selected threads have changed hands and all other spinnings are more or less neglected at the moment.

No. 20s.—Only a few selected threads found buyers at an advance of dol. 1 to dols 2 per bale.

No. 16s.—Nothing doing.

No. 12s.—Only one thread changed hands at an advance of dols. 2 per bale.

No. 10s.—Selected threads fetched dol. 1 to dols 2 better.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—No business reported.

The Market closes steady.

Sales:—1,000 bales of No. 10s., 200 bales of No 12s., and 850 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 2,050 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers "Lightning" and "G. Apcar" (from Calcutta), and "Takasaki Maru" and "Isckia" (from Bombay) of about 4,700 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 9,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 15,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—
India T. T. at Rs. 127 per cent.
" Demand " " 127¼ "
London T. T. " Sh. 1·8¼d.=$
" Demand " " 1·8 5/16d.=$
Shanghai......... " Tls. 75 5/8=$100
Silver........... " 22 3/4d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports from Shanghai writing on December 5 :—

Throughout this fortnight the Indian yarn market has remained featureless. It is for the first time during this whole year that the market has ruled so quiet. This stagnation is undoubtedly due to the causes noticed in our last report, viz., the political unrest in China, the extraordinarily high level of prices of yarns consequent upon a continued weak exchange and the monetary stringency in China. Owing to a steady decline in exchange throughout this period, the prices, which ruled two weeks ago, are now naturally considered quite inadequate by the importers, who still remain firm and do not show any inclination to part with their holdings at some sacrifice in spite of a steady increase in their stocks. On the other hand, the natives are quite reluctant to enter into any fresh business at such extremely high price and they watch the situation with indifference. During the previous two fortnights the fresh arrivals attracted the dealers and a good transaction transpired at fair rates, but this time even the fresh arrivals have proved of no avail and no interest is evinced for the same. It is believed in some quarters that unless exchange rules steady for some time, the situation is not likely to improve. Besides, as is usual at this time of the year, the Chinese are not likely to resume buying yarns on a large scale until their New Year commences, and hence the stocks will necessarily accumulate in China for some time to come. Throughout this fortnight, there has been no enquiry for the Indian yarn from any consuming centres excepting Szechuen, which has sent good orders, with remittances, only to be executed at prices ruling two weeks ago. The dull state of this business can be well ascertained from the fact that in face of a steady fall in exchange, during the first week the prices receded Tl. 1-2 1 per bale. However, during the second week, the prices seem to have appreciated nearly Tls. 3, but this rise is not a true index to the market. On the contrary, it is simply an attempt on the part of the middlemen to force the prices up and thereby to impart a healthy tone to the market, with a view to dispose of their own holdings without any sacrifice in such a market. It is, however, to be seen how far they succeed in their object. Inclusive of the speculative purchases 600 bales represent the aggregate amount of the business done during the period. Clearances have not proved so satisfactory as before, but they are still considered moderate. Market at the close is quiet with little doing.

No. 10s.—About 100 bales are said to have been purchased by the middlemen at an appreciation of about Tls. 2 per bale over previous quotations.

No. 12s.—Chinkiang brought about 50 bales of this yarn.

No. 16s.—This count was also bought for Chinkiang. Sales 25 bales.

No. 20s.—Szechuen purchased a fairly good quantity of this yarn at former prices, whereas about 150 bales were purchased by the middlemen on their own account at an advance of about Tls 3 per bale. Total sales 425 bales.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about................. 600 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about..................... 10,539 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about......... 16,000 bales.
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about............................ 9,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs. 165 1/4 per Tls. 100
" Hongkong	"	Tls. 76 3/8 per dol. 100
" London	"	2s. 2 3/8d. per Tl. 1

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 30.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 30th December :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 14 3	£0 16 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Dbar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	mutilated	mutilated
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	mutilated	mutilated
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 11 3	£4 16 3
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 4¼	£0 0 7½
Mysore West ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	15s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 4 9	£1 7 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 4½	£0 14 7½
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 9	£1 2 3
Burma Ruby Mines...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Sanuli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
N Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 7 6	£1 10 0

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,487¼
Bank of India.......	100	50	5 "	72
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,530
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	68¾
	O. 50	50	1¼ "	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾ c-o	14
Rack Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101¼
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	320	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue................	625	625	82¼	xd 2,325
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 154
	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	98
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	922¼
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	352¼
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.395
Delhi Flour..........	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1¼	[illegible]
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Shivrajpur Syndicate............	A. 19	10	p.c. 25	24
	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 7
	D. 30	60	...	
	P.150	40	2dis	73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1¼	xd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32¼	157¼
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	[illegible]	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	342
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,670
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	675¼
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	500
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	113¾
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,090
David	250	250	20	447¼
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250		270
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640¼
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	345
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	193
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	30	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	830
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,325
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,135
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217¼
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
	1,000	1,000	20	900
Queen	[illegible]	500	p.c. 6	500
Rehman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	840
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid[illegible]	
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,040
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta	250	25[illegible]	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,475
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,860
Textile............	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	8	580

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort............	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,060	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khanganum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	650	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	......	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 647¼
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	560
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	422¼
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 106

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Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

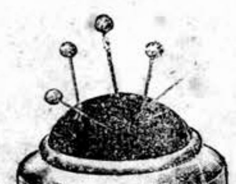
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.


Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.


Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.


Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.


Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.



Silver Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 8.


Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.


Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. " G.D.Y. " 5.

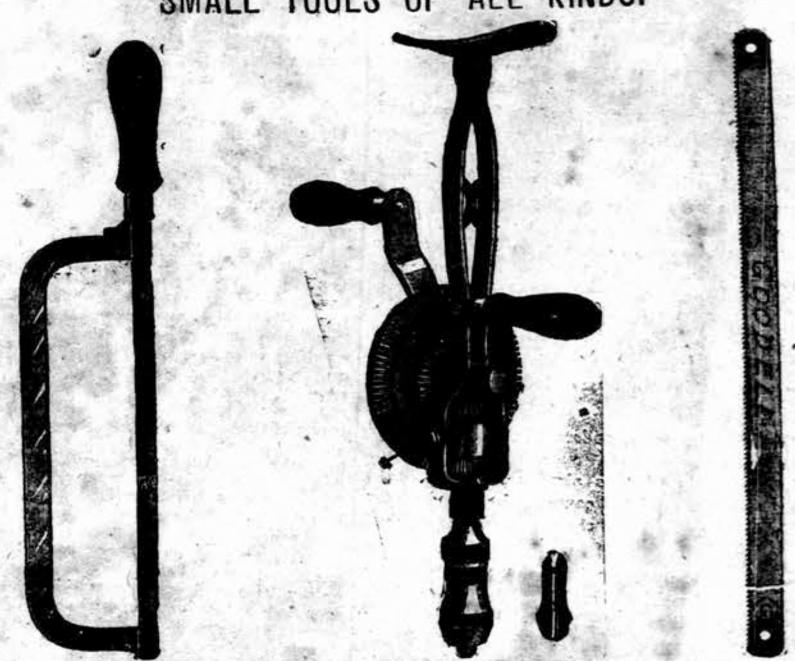

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.


Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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KESHRANJAN For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Rs. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

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HIMANGSU DRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin

DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

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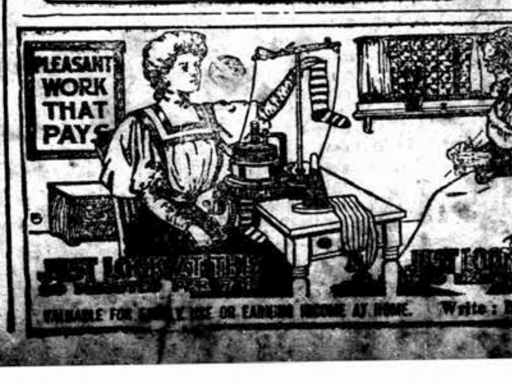
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

MISS EDGER'S LECTURE.

Miss Lilian Edger, M.A., on December 27, at the Theosophical Convention at Madras, delivered her lecture on the gleanings from "Light on the Path."

The lecturer introduced the subject with an account of the origin of the book "Light on the path" written by Miss Mabel Collins. The book, observed the lecturer, embodied her experience beyond the physical plane. She had explained that for the light to dawn in the heart, there must have been continued concentration. According to her, physical consciousness would leave the body and rise higher so that light might come. Glimpses of truth deepened the moral consciousness. Though the book was intended for disciples, yet those who aspired to become disciples could be included in the heading "disciples." To those who had perceived the transitoriness and the emptiness of worldly concerns, the book appealed the more effectively. As was observed by H. P. Blavatsky in her "Secret Doctrine," a spiritual teaching might have several meanings to suit the level of the reader's intelligence and progress. The lecture then explained the "Pravarthimargam" (path of work) and the "Nivarthimargam" (the path of renunciation.) In the former, there was a veil between the "Purusha" and the "Prakriti," while in the latter, this veil was lifted and the "Purusha" came into view. Those who recognised that a life of unity was greater than a life of separateness could resort to the "Nivarthimarga." In "Pravirthi," there was a clinging to the mere outward forms. The book would be welcome only to those who understood that unity was greater than separateness and life greater than form. The book was a preparatory study to "Yoga"; with the advance of knowledge, the diversities in manifestation would become harmonised. There was only one God, who could be reached by different roads. It was as if persons climbing up a mountain, some on one side and others on another, see different objects as they climbed, but having reached the top, saw only a panorama spread before their gaze. The lecturer then took the following text from the book, "Before the eyes can see, they must be incapable of tears," and explained its meaning. It did not mean that there should be no feeling of joy or devotion. She then proceeded to explain the law of "karma," and incidentally observed that pain taught lessons to mankind. There was no such thing as an evil "karma." Those evils which man inflicted upon man could be corrected and the sum of human sorrow and suffering reduced. Man should learn self-control, and should not be swayed by joy or grief. It was the hand of God that was guiding them, and under His guidance they should attain eternal peace and happiness and bliss.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

Miss Lilian Edger resumed her discourse this morning from the "Light on the Path."

She explained the injunctions therein laid down for the regulation and control of desires in respect to senses, the comforts of life, the desires of ambition, and the hunger for growth. Eswara, she said, was ever with them and drew them nearer and nearer to his own self. He was an all-pervading and an all-comprehending presence too subtle to be grasped. As they went on grasping at desires and becoming tired of them after gratification, it might seem to them as if they were pursuing a mere shadow. By endurance and by experience, strength and individuality was built up as an attribute. The chief requisite for attaining that attribute was the perfection of all the faculties of the body and of the mind. They should be perfected and disciplined to respond to the requirements of the outer world. They should observe and learn from sensations and desires, without yielding to their seduction. When that stage had been reached, it might be said that they were at the commencement of the way. It implied a great conflict between the inner self and the outer. To seek desires and yet be able to resist their seduction was a contradiction in appearance though not in reality. Rightly appreciated, it helped to strengthen the mind and weaken the power of the temptations to which desires exposed it. It was as if two armies were fighting for conquest; it was not enough to send reinforcements to the army which they desired to see conquer, but they should also reduce and weaken the strength of the enemy. They should always keep their thoughts on high, and should turn away from all base thoughts and check them when they arose in their minds. It was by feeding vice that it grew and strengthened. Why should the Hindus depend for these teachings on theosophical books? Their own scriptures were full of such wisdom. Control of the mind was one of the earliest lessons taught by Manu, their great law giver. They could not, however, carry out that teaching until many slips were made. But the surest way to minimise and avoid such mistakes was to practice self-control and self-restraint, and by the exercise of their tender instincts such as compassion, love and charity, for by being employed in the service of humanity time and energy was withdrawn from evil occupations. Her lecture that morning, in respect to that part of her subject could only be a reiteration of the thoughts and teachings already available to them in their own books. The lecturer then passed on to speak on "Moksham," or liberation from the round of births and deaths, from this life of sorrow and pain and trouble, and, proceeding, she observed that they should kill out the desire for life for the sake of life itself, but retain, at the same time, a respect for life. That would seem to them a contradiction in terms, but it was not so in ideas. Not for the sake of itself was anything dear, but everything was dear for the sake of the one self manifested in it. Life was dear to them because He came to dwell in it. So that His life might blow through it. There were other reasons why they should respect life, such as those suggested by the obligations of their relationship and responsibility towards those whom He had given into their care. They must shield and protect the lives of those who were dependent upon them. The regard for others also implied self-sacrifice and self-surrender which, when is spread in the world, produced a wave of love of good and of harmony in it. Life was so complex and so tangled that most of them were apt to go astray; but if they bore in mind the lessons taught by their own books, the rules of conduct prescribed therein, they could not go far astray and might turn back before going a long way on the wrong road.

PENUKONDA.

Penukonda, 24th Dec.—The badness of the season in general in the District and in particular in the Madakasira Taluq is causing anxiety.

For the past week or more Mr. Robertson has been hearing, among other, cases a sensational one of dacoity. The charge is that at the end of August 1907, the accused drove away a number of cattle belonging to a Koricha gang and that some women were robbed. The preliminary enquiry was closed yesterday and the case is posted for orders to the 5th January.

On account of dissensions among the owners of a jaghir in a neighbouring Taluq, hundreds of rent suits are pending enquiry before the Head Assistant Collector, thus adding considerably to the other work in the Sub-Divisional Office.

Mrs. Robertson, the wife of Mr. Robertson, I.C.S., was At Home yesterday to the Indian ladies of the place. The programme was varied, and comprised many interesting items, singing, drawing, mimicry, etc. Among other amusements, rice flour was supplied to the guests with which they drew diagrams, and figures, each trying to excel the other. This is certainly an original way of entertaining Hindu ladies, and Mrs. Robertson is to be heartily congratulated on it. There were also three English ladies invited and much cordiality prevailed. The hostess distributed flowers and "pan supari" to her Indian guests, and a photograph was taken, which closed the proceedings. These kindly acts are a service to both countries—India and England—alike. It is very satisfactory to find the good work started some years ago by Mrs. Pitt being continued by Miss Walsh and Mrs. Robertson.—(From a correspondent.)

KOTAGIRI.

Kotagiri, 23rd Dec.—The Christmas festivities have begun early this year, and we have a jolly week, crowded with gaieties of all sorts, before us. On Tuesday the 15th, Mrs. Thornhill was At Home at the Club, and at dusk we all assembled in the Reading Room to enjoy some excellent music. We are lucky in having Mrs. James Stanes with us just now, and we greatly enjoyed the four songs she was good enough to give us. A Kotagiri audience is an exacting one, and Mrs. Stanes was most obliging in the way she responded to vociferous encores. Miss Griffith, an old favourite, also sang two songs, and was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Campbell Gompertz sang a charming song which suited her well. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Grover, both brilliant pianists, each played a solo.

Another delightful At Home was held at the Club on Monday by Mrs. Frank Cockburn. A most amusing progressive Gymkhana kept us all busy till dark; and some of the events caused great amusement. The attempts of various blindfolded couples to provide an elephant with tail [illegible] were most ludicrous. One lady seemed particularly desirous of supplying her affinity with an eye in the middle of his back! The "smelling" table, which were arranged 12 bottles containing various "smells," seemed to cause almost as much [illegible] as pleasure; and many an anxious couple did I see distractedly trying to determine if a bottle contained whiskey or brandy—finally deciding on methylated spirits or French polish! Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Jarvie were the fortunate winners of a silver elephant pincushion and photo frame, Mr. and Mrs. Fennell carrying off the second prize. Before dancing began we again had some [illegible] music. Mrs. Stanes' fine voice was heard to advantage in "Beloved, It is Morn," and Mrs. [illegible]'s rendering of "The Song of the Bow" brought down the house." Miss Griffith sang "[illegible]'s Epitome," responding to an encore with "The May Morning." Miss Miller sang "Absent" most charmingly: and then dancing was commenced and kept up with great spirit till 9 o'clock.

Next week there are two dances and various Christmas treats for the little ones. We are all determined to make the most of the spell of bright, crisp weather; which, though very deplorable from the cultivator's and gardener's point of view, is perfect for the mere pleasure seeker's.—(From a correspondent.)

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 27th Dec.—The members of "A" Company Sports Club are giving a Smoking Concert at the Volunteer Institute at 8 P.M. on Tuesday next.

The death occurred at the Bowring Hospital on the 24th inst. of Mr. E. Norris, a retired Conductor in the Military Service and a very well known and respected resident of Cleveland Town. Mr. Norris was [illegible] years of age and leaves a numerous family, with whom much sympathy is expressed. The funeral, which took place on Christmas Day, afternoon at the [illegible] Cemetery, was largely attended, the Rev. [illegible] Lowsley reading the Service.

Mrs. Bush, Mrs. C. [illegible] and Miss Hearne are to be congratulated on the eminently successful Christmas entertainment which they organised in aid of a fund for the relief of the poor scholars of the [illegible] Sunday School, an institution under the care of the M. E. Mission. The entertainment was held yesterday evening in the Richard's Hall of the Baldwin Boys' School, before a big audience. It consisted of the rendering by a large group of children of a musical entertainment entitled "Christmas Songs of many Nations" by Katherine Davis. The composition comprises characteristic Christmas songs, hymns and carols of practically all the Christian nations of the world, and the chorus on the stage was formed of children dressed in the various characters appropriate to the nation's carols they were singing. It was a pretty scene, the children representing England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Bohemia, Japan, Germany, Italy, France, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the negroes of America. The children represented the characters well and sang the various hymns and carols effectively. The programme included an overture by Miss Flynn, "Nazareth" by Miss Donne, and recitations by Miss Muller and little Miss Marjorie Lee. The audience was delighted with the entertainment, and Miss Hearne, who took an immense amount of trouble in training the children deserves the highest praise.

I was not able on Christmas Day to complete my account of doings in Bangalore at this festive season and so must trespass on your space to-day. I ought to have mentioned that the decorations of the interior of St. Andrew's Church were beautiful, as also were those at St. Mark's. At the Kirk on Christmas eve a very striking rendering of Gounod's "Nazareth" was given by Mr. [illegible]. The Christmas Services at the Churches mentioned, as also All Saints and Holy Trinity, were of the customary bright and cheerful character. The troops in garrison paraded strong at the Services and there was no mistaking the heartiness of their [illegible] on the occasion of the great festival. The Nursing Sisters of the Q. A. M. N. S. organised a special Service on Christmas afternoon at the Station Hospital for the benefit of the inmates and with the help of the Choir of Trinity Church and Mr. Hodson's assistance with a portable organ, a bright and cheerful Service was held for the patients. Tea and other refreshments were provided, and everything was made as pleasant as circumstances permitted. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the Midnight Service on Christmas Eve attracted a large number of worshippers. High Masses were sung on Christmas Day and special Christmas music was rendered by the Choir.

Nor were the poor forgotten for the usual Christmas treat was given to all the inmates and the outdoor recipients of charity at the Friend-in-Need Society's Home, Colonel [illegible]field organised the treat, the details of which were carried out by Mr. Phillibrowne, the Superintendent. About Rs. 1,000 was distributed in money doles and warm clothing was also presented to the inmates of both the F.-in-N. Home and the Girdlestone Ward for Incurables. The dinner and the tea were sumptuous repasts, and all those who participated in the treat were made to feel that Christmas was a really jolly time.

On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, a very pretty wedding was solemnised at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. F. W. Heycock, M.A., the contracting parties being Mr. D. [illegible], of the Government Wireless Telegraphs, [illegible], Burma and Miss Gladys Jane, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Edwards. The Service was fully choral and was largely attended. At 4-30 p.m., the bride, who looked charming in an exquisite Oriental silk dress, arrived leaning on the arm of her father, and walked up the aisle to the strains of "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden." The bridesmaid was Miss Muriel Edwards, sister of the bride and was charmingly dressed in cream "crepe de chine" with blue ribbons. The best man was Mr. Willie Rule, cousin of the bride. The ceremony being over, the happy pair were photographed, and then the party drove to 46, Cockburn Road, where a reception was held and dancing was indulged in till 11 P.M. The presents were numerous and costly and quite a number of congratulatory messages were received from friends.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam, 24th Dec.—Miss Annie Baker and Miss Messer are expected here to-day from [illegible], the former to resume her work as Vice Principal, and the latter to take up her new work at the Baker Memorial High School for Girls.

The Mail bag despatched last Wednesday from the Pulincunnoo Branch Post office to the account office at Changanacherry did not reach its destination. The matter was at once reported to the Police who quickly arrested a man who has now been charged before the Second Class Magistrate.

The British Resident, Mr. Lionel Davidson, came here on Tuesday last on his way back to headquarters from the Hills and inspected the public offices and the District Hospital. Yesterday he [illegible] Church and made enquiries regarding [illegible] cross and the inscription [illegible] He [illegible] Quilon.

The country, intersected as it is by numerous rivers, canals and lagoons, has so long enjoyed immunity from famine that the people have come to regard prosperity as a matter of course. Now, however, there are signs that a period of hard times is in store. Foodstuffs are available, but their prices are steadily rising. The lower classes—labourers, low-paid servants of Government and agents of Mission and other bodies—are suffering severely. The earnest attention of the Government is invited to the serious situation.

The 76th birthday of the Most Rev. Mar Dionysius, the Metropolitan of the Jacobite Syrian Church in Malabar, was duly celebrated recently in all the Churches throughout the Diocese. At a meeting of the Representatives of the Jacobite Syrians held here a few days ago. His Lordship publicly announced his intention of retiring from active duty in the [illegible] with conspicuous ability for more than [illegible] years. Of an exceptional understanding, inspiring personality and attractive manners, Mar Dionysius was the right man to guide the affairs of the Syrian Church during the troublous times through which it has been passing. The Venerable Metropolitan may now in his days of rest, of which he stands in sore need, look back upon the long period of his episcopacy with pride and feel satisfaction at the present state of the Syrian Church which he has consolidated.

THE DEWAN'S VISIT.

Peermade, 22nd Dec.—The Dewan of Travancore, accompanied by the Dewan Peishkar of Kottayam and Mr. E.S. Senathi Rajah, [illegible], visited Peermade and Mundakayam on [illegible], making his headquarters at the travellers' bungalow. He was met by the Peermade [illegible], First Class Magistrate, the Conservator of Forests and numerous other officials, to most of whom this portion of their district was a [illegible] incognita beyond the confines of the Brahmin "chuttram" on the borders of the Sircar road. On the 10th the Dewan did a vast amount of office work, searching for information from the District officials as to its wants. On the following morning he received a deputation of Mundakayam planters, headed by Mr. J. A. Richardson, Chairman of the Planters Association, and listened to the representations made on various local wants with attention, and, it is understood, expressed sympathy with the request for better hospital accommodation, the inclusion, as far as possible, of all Mundakayam estates within the Kandamom Hill jurisdiction, and the addition of [illegible] powers to the First class Magistrate at Peermade. All passed off pleasantly.

On the [illegible] afternoon, starting at the Dewan, accompanied by all his officials, and escorted by Mr. Senathi Rajah, the Dewan Peishkar of Kottayam and Mr. J. Drummond Deane, travelled by spring cart to the Eldorado Estate, going through the Bryce and Kokayam Estates along the new cart road made by Mr. H. Drummond Deane, halting at the Eldorado Estate's bungalow that night, the officials camping on the Yendaar Estate's tennis court, just across the river.

On the 16th instant, after inspecting some of the 4 1-2 year old rubber on Eldorado Estate, the Dewan left on horseback after going over the wire rope bridge between Eldorado and Yendaar Estates, and made a careful note of the features of the country in connection with the disputed boundaries between the Punjat Chief and the Sircar. He also visited the private hospital and dispensary on Yendaar Estate, which is supported by the [illegible] Eldorado and Katikal Estates. Thence going south along the new cart road being made with a Government grant to Katikal village, he rested at the Katikal Estate bungalow, where Messrs. O. A. Banhatine, J. Murphy and A. Vincent provided maps of that part of the country and showed the Dewan on his way from Katikal to Mundakayam, the two boundaries claimed respectively by the Punjat Chief and the Sircar. The Dewan reached Mundakayam that evening, just as it was getting dark, and left next morning.

The amount of work he got through in this hot and steamy climate was prodigious, and for those desiring reasonable progress and development of the country there is no doubt that in the present Dewan we have the right man in the right place. [illegible] will, ere the Dewan's tenure of office comes to an end, have very marked improvement in the land value of the district, which [illegible] has been stagnant and unprofitable to the Government.

THE RESIDENT'S VISIT.

Following on the Dewan's tracks the Acting British Resident, Mr. L. Davidson, I.C.S., visited the district on the 14th evening, having ridden through from [illegible], and he entertained Messrs. Richardson and Holder at dinner at the Travellers' Bungalow that evening. The next morning he also rode out to Eldorado Estate, via the Bryce and Kokayam Estate, and was the guest for that night of Mr. J. Drummond Deane. On the 16th, escorted by Mr. Deane, he rode up the short cut from Eldorado Estate to Stagbrook Estate, the path rising in four miles from 600ft. elevation to 3,900ft. A Stagbrook Mr Davidson stayed for the night of the 16th, meeting many Peermade residents in the afternoon at an At Home given in his honour by Mr. H. Drummond Deane. On the 17th, Mr. Davidson went to Arnakal Estate, and after breakfasting with Mr. Holder went on to the Periyar dam bund bungalow for the night which was made possible by the courtesy of Mr. H. M. Knight, who had the path from Mount Estate to the dam made passable at the last moment. From the dam bund Mr. Davidson visited Thekadi by steam launch, also Mlon Para where the river joins the dam, stopping at Thekadi on the 18th evening. On the 19th he returned to Peermade, staying that night and the 20th day and night as the guest of [illegible] and Mrs. Westaway at Pambanur, and [illegible] of the prominent planters and ladies [illegible] Home held on the 20th. On the 21st, he left for Trevandrum.

It has been, we hope, a journey of interest to Mr. Davidson and both Peermade and Mundakayam have been pleased at the interest he has taken in our small world, and [illegible] all join in thanking the Dewan and Mr. Davidson for their visits.

BHOWNAGOR.

Bhownagor, Dec. 29.—A serious fire occurred in Bhownagor last night when the big buildings belonging to late Diwan Gagabhoy were burnt, several cows and buffaloes also falling victims. The fire would have proved more disastrous but for the prompt appearance of fire [illegible]. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

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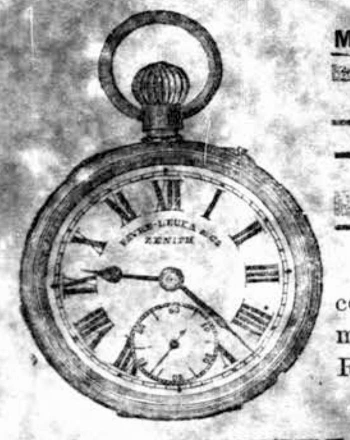
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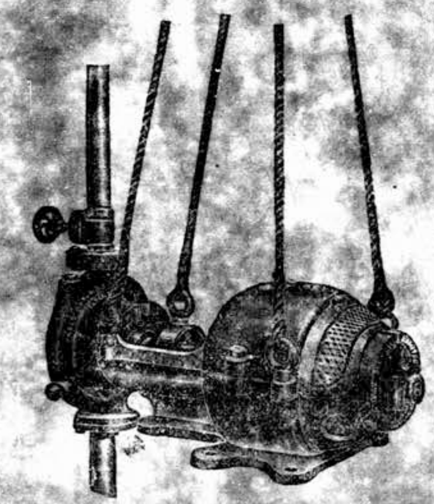
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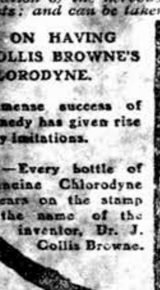
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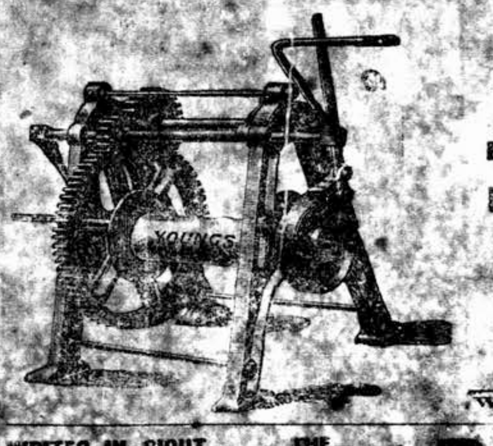
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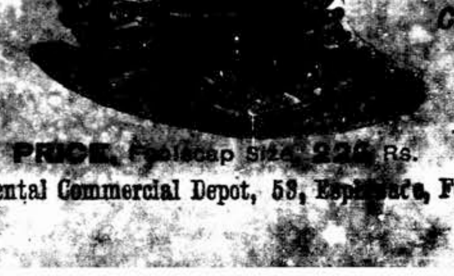


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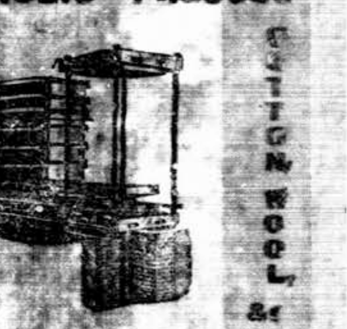


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